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ROSTOW STATEMENTS ON TEST BAN CONTRASTED

LD021946 Moscow TASS in English 1918 GMT 2 Aug 82

["Rostow Feigns Indignation..." -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 2 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Eugene Rostow, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, has thundered against the mass media, charging them with publishing highly misleading materials about U.S. policy on nuclear tests. Rostow has claimed, in particular, that most press reports about nuclear tests absolutely distort American policy.

It is common knowledge that the decision of the Reagan administration not to resume the talks on the complete and universal prohibition of nuclear weapons tests and the White House's statement about its intention to "revise" the nuclear explosions treaties which have already been signed are linked by Western observers to plans for giving the Pentagon a completely free hand in carrying out underground nuclear weapons tests geared to the MX and Trident missiles, neutron shells and bombs.

Charging commentators with peddling "misinformation," Mr. Rostow is apparently forgetting his own statement, which differs but little from the newspaper coverage he criticises and which threw light on the true reasons of the U.S. sabotage of talks and agreements on nuclear explosions. Making a statement to the Senate foreign affairs committee last May 13 about the reasons of the U.S. feet-dragging on the complete prohibition of nuclear tests, Rostow said, in particular, that the United States would have to conduct tests, possibly even tests of such weapons the yield of which exceeds the 150-kiloton limit that had been established. Is it not an eloquent admission of the fact that the arms race considerations have priority over talks!

As for the verification of the nuclear explosions agreements, about which Washington is making so many hypocritical statements today, "doubts" in this field could easier be dispelled not in the White House or Pentagon offices but at talks with the Soviet Union and Britain.

The angry and controversial statements of the director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency show that Washington cannot even come up with a "fig leaf" to cover from the world public the true objectives of the present U.S. administration, which is turning down one agreement or accord on the limitation of the arms race after another.

NATO NOT CONSULTED ON U.S. NEUTRON WEAPONS PLAN

LD021412 Moscow TASS in English 1358 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] London August 2 TASS -- The United States did not consult its NATO allies concerning its secret military programme that may double its arsenal of neutron weapons. This was said by an official spokesman of the NATO headquarters to a REUTER correspondent in Brussels. The correspondent learned from circles close to the U.S. Congress that the scientific staff of American governmental agencies are designing a small-size nuclear artillery shell which will possibly have six times as great lethal radioactivity as standard types of nuclear weapons. The manufacture of such shells may lead to doubling or even trebling the number of neutron weapons slated for construction. These shells, named W-82, are designated chiefly for deployment in the territories of West European countries.

Earlier the Cox [name as received] information service reported, quoting well-informed sources, that the U.S. administration issued an order for increasing by approximately 1,000 units the production of artillery shells with neutron warheads and a range of 18 miles. These shells are intended for 155-mm howitzers which are in service in West European NATO armies...in other words Washington is planning to use neutron shells exclusively in the European theatre of operations".

Press reports indicate that the Pentagon's "neutron programme" will cost American taxpayers 2.5 billion dollars. Its core will be 2,200 neutron warheads which are to be shipped at the first opportunity to Western Europe.

As was reported by the Washington POST, N. Dicks, member of the House of Representatives from the Democratic Party of the USA said that American brass have been persistently seeking lately an advance permission to use tactical nuclear weapons on "possible battlefields in central Europe." The congressman said these demands had been formulated at secret congressional meetings held in recent months.

The NATO spokesman told REUTER that the NATO allies had not taken any political decision on the deployment of nuclear weapons and that therefore any possible plans for developing new artillery shells would be a unilateral action by the USA. But in the event of adoption of any decision on the deployment of such weapons in Western Europe the United States would have to consult the governments of West European countries, the NATO spokesman said.

It is recalled in REUTER's report that the neutron arms programme approved by President Reagan touched off strong protests in Western Europe where the opponents of this programme said it would increase the probability of an all-out nuclear war. This great wave of protests showed that the peoples of West European countries do not wish to be hostages in Washington's adventurist plans.

ANTI-NUCLEAR RALLIES HELD IN FINLAND, U.S., JAPAN

LD021634 Moscow TASS in English 1536 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 2 TASS -- TASS correspondents report:

Lappentranta (southern Finland). A youth peace festival has ended here. It was held on the initiative of the Finnish Youth Movement "for a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe" and was attended by more than three thousand representatives of youth organisations of Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland.

The participants in the meeting adopted a joint program of actions to create a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe.

We are stating a resolute "no" to all plans of deploying nuclear weapons and military bases in the European north, the document says. We come out against plans of deploying 572 NATO medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Disarmament is the only sane alternative for the whole of mankind. For this reason we came out in support of all initiatives and concrete actions facilitating disarmament. Of much importance in this respect, the programme stresses, is the Soviet Government statement on the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear arms.

The participants in the festival called on the Finnish public to declare the town of Lappentranta and other towns, populated localities and provinces of Finland as nuclear-free zones.

New York: A representative conference on the subject "Disarmament and Mankind's Needs", organised by the public coalition "Federation of Progress", was held at Columbia University here.

A prominent member of the anti-war movement in the United States, F. Berrigan, stressed that it is the United States that is setting the tone in the nuclear arms race, it is the United States that has repeatedly threatened to use this barbaric weapon of mass annihilation and it is Washington that does not want to renounce the "first strike" doctrine which is dangerous to the whole of mankind.

Every inhabitant of the planet, he said, is becoming a "nuclear hostage" of the maniacs from the White House. American military bases are covering virtually the entire globe. As to the territory of the United States itself, there is an average of 80 Pentagon installations per each state.

The militaristic course of the Reagan administration, F. Berrigan said, is encountering ever resolute resistance in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America, and also in the United States itself.

All clear-thinking people on earth are taking part in the world-wide anti-war movement, member of the New York municipality Miriam Freedlander said in this connection. They say that the arms race should no longer take away money from the poor, the hungry, from children and old people. In New York alone tens of thousands of young men and women cannot find work and the main responsibility for this rests with the Pentagon which takes away the money that is so needed for creative purposes.

Tokyo -- "No to nuclear bombs", "Avoid the horror of Hiroshima and Nagasaki" -- such are the slogans of an international conference on the prohibition of nuclear weapons that opened here. Taking part in its work are representatives of the public of more than 30 countries and international organisations. The participants in the forum are discussing the pressing tasks of the struggle by the world's peace-loving forces for preventing the danger of nuclear war, for banning nuclear weapons, for disarmament, for lasting peace and the security of peoples.

Speaking on behalf of the Japanese sponsoring committee for holding the international conference, the prominent Japanese public figure Sadao Nakabayashi strongly condemned the militaristic policy of the United States administration. Exactly a year ago President Reagan announced plans of the United States to produce neutron weapons, he said. This inhuman act evoked the wrathful indignation of the peoples and an unprecedented anti-war movement rose in the world encompassing ever broader sections of the population.

REPORTAGE ON PROGRESS OF PEACE MARCH-82

Moscow Meeting 30 July

LD302118 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Moscow July 30 TASS -- The Soviet and foreign peace marchers left Moscow today. The march will run along the route Moscow-Kiev-Budapest-Bratislava-Vienna. In Vienna a mass meeting against the threat of a nuclear war is to take place on August 6.

Before departure for Kiev the peace marchers held a meeting attended by Georgiy Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee, and Valentina Nikolayeva-Tereshkova, chairperson of the Soviet Women's Committee. Soviet and foreign speakers at the meeting voiced confidence that the joint actions by millions of people of the world are a reliable earnest of success in the struggle for an end to the arms race, for detente and peace.

Arrival in Kiev

LD311320 Moscow TASS in English 1306 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Kiev July 31 TASS -- Peace March-82, which began in Stockholm and is now in its fifteenth day on Soviet territory, arrived in the city of Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine. The march will also pass through Budapest, Bratislava and Vienna where a mass international rally against the threat of nuclear war will be held on August 6. The peace march organised by peaceful public organisations and movements gathered representatives of 30 countries of Europe, the Americas, Asia and Africa together.

Greeting the marchers, chairman of the Ukraine's republican peace committee, renowned author Oles Gonchar, stressed that the Ukrainian people knew the price of peace full well. During the Second World War, he recalled, the public had lost 4.5 million of its daughters and sons. He expressed the conviction that meetings and discussions with the Kievans would give marchers new confidence in the triumph of the cause of peace, detente and disarmament.

"Reactionary forces on earth, challenging the whole of mankind, have pushed this planet to the brink of nuclear catastrophe," said Hans-Henrick Nilsen, representative of Denmark's peace committee, in his reply speech. He made note of the mounting anti-war movement, and bitterly condemned attempts of militarists to split the ranks of the peaceful public. "'Nothing is more valuable than peace'-- these words you can hear everywhere in the Soviet Union," Hans-Henrick Nilsen said. "The words coming from Washington to the effect that 'there are things more important than peace' are in striking dissonance with them."

"No to nuclear weapons in Europe, East or West!" "No to nuclear weapons anywhere in the world!" "For disarmament and peace!" These slogans were supported in the speeches by Leonor Santa Rita, member of the Secretariat of the Democratic Movement of Portuguese Women, and Sarla Sharma, vice-president of the National Federation of Indian Women. Nuclear war cannot be limited, they stressed. It would call in question the very existence of mankind.

Moving in a wide column, with placards and streamers calling in different languages for an end to the arms race, the marchers walked through the streets and squares of Kiev which marked its 1500th anniversary this year.

The Kievans warmly greeted the marchers, who represent the world's anti-war movement. Many Kievans and guests of the city joined in the march in the city's streets. Among them was a large group of tourists from the United States.

Activities in Kiev

LD011330 Moscow TASS in English 1316 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Kiev August 1 TASS -- The participants in the Peace March-82 today held a march in the Ukrainian capital.

Representative of the Austrian peace forces Frieda Remsing told a TASS correspondent that the Austrians are well aware of the danger of the arms race. Their main task is to prevent the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

The Indian people declares resolutely for peace, said Ania Lumba, representative of the All-Indian Organization for Peace and Solidarity. She said that a peace march in India will be held next October.

Ivan Bushma, a team leader of fitters, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Peace Committee said that he had met people from different countries. "I am heartened by the fact that ever more people come to realize that peace is not a gift, that it is something to fight for. And those together with whom I am marching in this column are part of the huge numbers of active peace supporters."

The Peace March-82 which started in Sweden and which people from 30 countries of Europe, Asia, Africa and America joined went sightseeing in Kiev, inspected its new construction areas, saw historical and cultural monuments. They placed flowers at the Unknown Soldier's Tomb.

Kiev Statements

LD012308 Moscow TASS in English 2102 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Kiev August 1 TASS -- We believe that the upsurge of the anti-war movement will arrest militarism, said Gerard Ali, member of the National Committee of the French Peace Movement. Together with other participants in the Moscow-Vienna Peace March-82, he spoke today at a mass anti-war meeting in the capital of the Soviet Ukraine.

Gerard Ali said that the attempts to undermine detente, the deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe worsen the international situation as a whole. Stressing that the anti-war movement demands universal banning of nuclear and neutron weapons he said that the funds which are now spent on preparation for war should be used for combatting hunger, illiteracy and diseases. Gerard Ali spoke highly of Leonid Brezhnev's address to the second special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament. This step of good will should be followed by all nuclear powers, he said.

The Soviet people and its government conducted a consistent peaceful course aimed at the strengthening of international security, Gordon Schaeffer, laureate for European security and cooperation, said at the meeting. He said that the documents adopted seven years ago by 33 European states, the United States and Canada in Helsinki, are giving great hope. The Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe shows that peace can be saved if the governments show the same readiness for this which they showed in the Finnish capital.

Peace and not wars is what mankind needs. And in order to uphold peace we must strive for mutual understanding and confidence. It is only by pooling our efforts that we can ensure that the term "nuclear treaty" becomes irrelevant, Schaeffer said.

Activities in CSSR

LD022202 Moscow TASS in English 1957 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Uzhgorod August 2 TASS -- This hospitable town beyond the Carpathians in the Soviet Ukraine has been the last point [as received] of the Moscow-Vienna Peace March. Representatives from 30 countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa were met in Uzhgorod, a big industrial and cultural centre, with the strains of tunes played in trembitas (national instruments). The guests were welcomed by Emil Popovich, chairman of the city soviet.

"No to nuclear weapons in Europe, West and East!" "No to nuclear weapons anywhere in the world!" "For disarmament and peace!" -- these peace-loving slogans which have united closely the people of good will also reflect the sentiments of the Belgian people demanding a ban on the deployment of nuclear weapons in their territory, a rally was told by Jeanne Lecomte, a representative of the Belgian movement for peace and friendship.

In their active quest for ways towards disarmament and detente the socialist countries permanently strive to widen international cooperation, strengthen mutual understanding and trust between all countries and peoples, the rally was told by Aleksandr Aleksiev, a representative of the Bulgarian National Peace Committee. He spoke highly of the Soviet Union's fresh peace initiatives and recalled that Bulgaria has consistently come out for disarmament and detente, for turning the Balkans into a denuclearised zone.

Nick Apostolopoulos, secretary general of the peace committee in the town of Saloniki in Greece, was speaking at the meeting about the great responsibility of the peace forces for the destinies of peace. The peace march across the Soviet land, he said, our meetings with common people in Moscow and Kiev leave no doubt of the sincere striving of the Soviet people to live in peace and friendship with all states of the world.

The peace march of the participants in the anti-war movement in the Soviet Union has ended in a mammoth march through the streets of that border town. The peace marchers will go via Budapest and Bratislava to Vienna, where a massive anti-war meeting against the threat of nuclear war has been scheduled to be held on August 6. In the afternoon the participants in the peace march were warmly welcomed by the inhabitants of Czechoslovakia, a mass rally was held in the town of Kosice, at which the speakers called for peace all over the world and protested against the nuclear arms race.

Rally in Hungary

LD022206 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Budapest August 2 TASS -- Hungary has taken on the relay baton of the Peace March-82 (Moscow-Vienna). In the town of Zahony near the Soviet-Hungarian border the peace marchers were warmly welcomed by th inhabitants of the town, representatives of Hungary's mass and public organizations and leaders of the All-Hungarian Peace Council.

Addressing a mass rally held there, Laszlo Tolnai, chairman of the Hungarian National Disarmament Committee, stressed that the Hungarian peace champions declare their total support for the noble aims of that march, the striving of its participants for ensuring peace and detente on our planet. The Hungarian people wholeheartedly support all initiatives aimed at strengthening peace, detente and peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

The speakers at the meeting pointed out that the joint efforts of millions of people the world over are in earnest of success of the struggle of peoples for the elimination of the danger of nuclear holocaust, for peace and for mankind's peaceful future.

MOSCOW RADIO NOTES GENERAL ALLEN'S APPOINTMENT

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0250 GMT on 2 August broadcasts a report on the PRAVDA article entitled "Against the Militarization of Outer Space." The radio report has been compared with the item entitled "General Given U.S. Space Research Post" published on pages AA 6-7 in the 2 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT. The items are identical with the following additions:

Following the first paragraph on page AA 7, Moscow Domestic Service adds the following paragraph:

He who controls space will be able to hold the entire world in his sights. These are the words of one of the Pentagon officials, and they expose the true meaning of the Pentagon's feverish activity in near-earth space.

Following the second paragraph on page AA 7, the following paragraph is added:

A mere enumeration of the compilers of this document speaks more eloquently than any words about its nature. They are: the National Security Council, the Department of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff committee and the CIA. Lost somewhere at the bottom of the list is the former leading space exploration agency, NASA.

Following the third paragraph on page AA 7, the following paragraph is added:

Officials at the Pentagon and the National Security Council, resorting to an old ruse, declare that the Soviet Union is allegedly significantly ahead of the United States in the development of antisatellite and laser weapons. This concern over the notorious Soviet military threat, this time in space, is, they say, giving cause for a series of reciprocal measures by Washington. This ploy is as hackneyed as it is unconvincing. The Soviet Union's numerous initiatives, which have been put forward at various international forums, bear witness to the fact that our country is categorically opposed to turning space into an arena of military confrontation between the two powers. Attempts by the United States to impose an arms race in space evoke the righteous indignation of the world public.

HELSINKI FINAL ACT, POST-WAR EUROPE VIEWED

Bogatov Commentary

LD301144 Moscow TASS in English 1125 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 30 TASS -- TASS commentator Sergey Bogatov writes:

Seven years ago, on August 1, 1975, the leaders of 33 European states, the USA and Canada, meeting in Helsinki, signed the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Seven years are historically a short period of time but it is clear already now what a great achievement toward peace and cooperation in Europe this historic event was. The conference summed up the political result of World War Two and opened before the states of socialist and capitalist Europe broad opportunities for developing their relations without hostility and conflicts.

It was literally from the first day after the signing of the Final Act that the sponsors of the European Conference -- the Soviet Union and other socialist countries -- began fighting persistently for the triumph of the ideas of detente, for the implementation of the Helsinki accords in all fields. A whole series of proposals for the cardinal problems of East-West relations, especially the problems of disarmament, was submitted. The Soviet Union took a unilateral decision to stop the further deployment of medium-range missiles in the European part of its territory.

Taking into account the wishes expressed in the West, the Soviet Union explained its position and assured that no medium-range missiles will be deployed additionally in places where they would have West European countries within their reach.

Following the spirit of Helsinki, the Soviet Union unilaterally took a step of historic importance, pledging not to make first use of nuclear weapons. This initiative was widely supported by public circles in Western Europe and the whole world.

But such a development was not in the plans of certain forces, so they counterposed to the policy of detente and peaceful cooperation a course toward achieving military superiority over the socialist community and toward an East-West confrontation.

It was with this aim in view that they put forward the concepts of a first strike, of a "limited" nuclear war and local conflicts. With this aim in view the NATO leaders intend to carry through their dangerous plans for deploying new American medium-range missile nuclear systems near the frontiers of the socialist community.

But the peoples of Europe who know from their own experience the advantages of a calm, peaceful life, want no confrontation or the end of detente. This is clearly shown by the rising tide of the anti-war movement in Western Europe.

We must not allow our common European house to be reduced to smoldering ruins.

"We are convinced," Leonid Brezhnev stressed in his message to the second special General Assembly session on disarmament, "that no contradictions between states or groups of states, no differences in their social systems, way of life or ideology, no transient interests can overshadow the fundamental need, common to all the people, the need to safeguard peace and to prevent war."

The Soviet Union intends to do, as before, everything in its power to ensure a positive development of the all-European process started seven years ago. But it is only joint efforts that can lead Europe to the bright horizons of a stable peace and cooperation.

Beglov Article

PM301031 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 29 Jul 82 p 1

[Spartak Beglov "International Review:" "Europe's Hopes and Anxieties"]

[Text] The seventh anniversary of the completion of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe falls on 1 August. On that day, the leaders of 33 European states and the United States and Canada backed the conference's Final Act with their signatures. The moment was a memorable one for everyone in the white marble Finlandia Palace, including me: The conference's final document, bound in green leather, moved from hand to hand among the delegation heads like a baton in a relay of peace initiatives to acquire the full force of the people's joint mandate.

The Europeans' homeland has frequently been scorched by the flames of military conflagrations. Now Europe has known no war for 37 years. That is both a lot and a little. By the yardsticks of our history it is a record period. Never before has the tragic chain of European wars been broken for so long. This has been possible primarily because the socialist half of Europe has firmly and unswervingly proceeded along a course of peace and by its might has kept the Western lovers of the "position of strength" policy from a fatal step.

A sense of realism demands that something else be said, too. This period has still not been sufficient to make the process of detente and peaceful coexistence among states irreversible. Nonetheless socialist foreign policy has done Europe a great service in being able to protect the shoots of postwar peace from the icy frosts of the cold war and to bring the leaders of states with different ideological and sociopolitical systems to the conference table.

Hence the unique significance of the all-European conference and its Final Act: They expressed the political will of states with different sociopolitical natures -- the will for a joint search for firm foundations for European peace and cooperation in the nuclear age.

"The results achieved are worth the efforts expended," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed. "Those taking part in the conference collectively confirmed the inviolability of existing borders. A code of principles was compiled for interstate mutual relations which accords fully, in letter and in spirit, with the requirements of peaceful coexistence."

The Helsinki accords not only summed up the political results of World War II and the 30 years of postwar development. The main sections of the Final Act are equally directed to the future. The opportunities for peaceful cooperation opened up under the conditions of detente before the European peoples -- in the political, material and spiritual spheres -- are truly inexhaustible. Everything depends on the determination and desire of each signatory to these accords.

To be fair it must be said that the majority of European states have not failed to take advantage of these opportunities. The "Helsinki spirit" and the beneficial influence of detente have enabled the socialist and capitalist countries to develop and augment still further various spheres of mutually advantageous cooperation. Where is this reflected most graphically? In the growth of trade and various economic and scientific and technical projects.

There is also another result of detente. You cannot measure it by material yardsticks, but it is vitally important for Europe's destiny. It lies in new props of stability in inter-European relations. They are supported by the expanding practice of political consultations, confidence-building measures in the military sphere put into practice on the basis of the relevant Final Act clauses, and so forth.

But today we must speak not only of what has been achieved. The reality of the present situation in Europe and throughout the world and the growing anxiety of the Europeans and the peoples of other regions demand that we cite the real reasons for and true culprits in the fact that detente has again been menaced.

There is one world power which is playing up to the reactionary circles of several other states whose policy, if we examine its essence, has failed to stand the test of loyalty to detente, including the Final Act accords. That power is the United States. The U.S. ruling circles have organized the veritable sabotage of the Helsinki agreements. It is no accident that West Europeans have now begun to speak with greater anxiety of the U.S. threat to their countries' sovereignty and prosperity than of any other danger.

The Final Act, with its triple purpose of consolidating cooperation in the political, economic and humanitarian spheres and its aim of securing military detente and reducing the level of confrontation in Europe, was a ball and chain for one group of U.S. politicians. Those politicians whose thoughts remained in the past were linked with cold war and were aimed at disrupting the prevailing equilibrium and using blackmail and pressure to implement the nonsensical dream of U.S. dominance.

The author of these lines was at the followup to the Helsinki forum -- the Madrid meeting of the 35 states' representatives -- and heard the U.S. delegate's frank statement that he had no authority to discuss the problem of disarmament in Europe because all his leaders' thoughts were fixed on something else -- U.S. rearmament. The U.S. side's efforts played a decisive part in bringing about the situation whereby the quest at the Madrid meeting for a decision on convening a conference on measures to strengthen confidence and security and on disarmament in Europe is now blocked.

It is a scandalous example: When the collective will of the states should be dominant, the United States is trying to establish self-will! It permeates U.S. policy.

The Final Act drew three main areas of cooperation on the map of Europe: security, economic exchanges and cultural ties.

U.S. ruling circles are trying to impose something different: nuclear confrontation, psychological sabotage and trade war.

The most recent illustration of this is Washington's attempt to deal a blow to the European states' economic cooperation by banning the sale of equipment for the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline. It is not just that the United States has again unceremoniously infringed the Helsinki accords; it is also the way it was done: by stabbing its own allies in the back or "shooting from the hip," as West European observers write. West European circles have every right to ask: What guarantee is there that weapons of a different kind, nuclear weapons, will not be used if the U.S. "hawks" choose to do so?

This situation throws into relief the sinister consequences of the NATO decision, prompted by Washington, to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe capable of performing as a first-strike weapon in the service of the Pentagon doctrine of so-called "limited" (read: European) nuclear war. The movement of millions against this threat is a defense of the future of Europe and the whole world.

The key task in the struggle to prevent a nuclear holocaust is to halt the buildup of more and more devastating types of weapons in Europe, lower the level of military confrontation and achieve radical measures to reduce nuclear arsenals. Our country has come out with exceedingly important initiatives to this end -- it declared its readiness for far-reaching agreements at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on medium-range nuclear weapons. In order to facilitate their success, the USSR imposed a unilateral moratorium on the further deployment of its own medium-range missiles in the European part of its territory and also began substantial reductions of this arsenal.

We are seeking to completely rid Europe of medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons. In other words, we want a nuclear-free Europe.

The Soviet pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons is yet another act of good will in the spirit of the USSR's loyalty to the UN Charter and Helsinki Final Act provisions on the need to save future generations from the miseries of war.

Peace in Europe and the world over is again at the crossroads. One road leads to deepening detente and expanding peaceful cooperation, the other leads to a dangerous exacerbation of tension, a new round of the cold war. Soviet foreign policy remains true to the course determined by the Peace Program adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress. Together with the other fraternal socialist countries and all peace-loving states, our country is fully resolved to continue firmly upholding the main tenets of the Final Act and protecting, developing and multiplying these common assets of the European peoples.

Effects Still Felt

LD012006 Moscow TASS in English 1812 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 1 TASS -- Today when the peace public of the European countries is observing the seventh anniversary of the signing in Helsinki of the Final Act of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation it is important to point out that the principles of peaceful coexistence, goodneighborliness and mutually-advantageous cooperation among European peoples and states that were set out in the Final Act and became the generally-recognized norms of international law continue exerting considerable effect on the life of the European Continent, writes the newspaper of the CPSU Central Committee SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA. They remain valid despite the fact that in the recent years the U.S. administration took the course at the confrontation with the socialist world, at the stepping up of the arms race, at undermining the mainstays of European stability.

Europe is a continent on which most remarkable achievements on the road of the development of international cooperation took place in the past seven years. It can be said with full ground that it is precisely here that the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social and economic systems were filled with real contents, the newspaper writes.

The policy of detente is necessary for all European countries since the system of their commercial ties, their wellbeing, their security -- everything depends on the successes along the road of peaceful coexistence. This is indicated clearly and unambiguously by the Final Act, this is shown irrefutably by the results of the past seven years.

The reality makes us draw the conclusion: The development of mutually-advantageous economic cooperation in different spheres, the growth of the volumes of trade among European states meet the provisions of the Final Act. The opposing policy means a violation of the basic principles of the Helsinki accords.

The effect of the European countries on the course of developments in the world is truly great. Therefore, the stronger peace in Europe, the deeper mutual understanding among European countries, the greater positive influence they can exert on the stabilization of the situation in the world, SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA writes.

U.S. Betrayal

LD011702 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Commentary by political observer Igor Fesunenko; from the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Nothing is more important than peace. It would evidently be possible to convey in one sentence the content of the great, thorough and important document which has entered history as the CSCE Final Act signed in Helsinki. It has truly entered history, but not only as a monument of the epoch: With the passing of time the significance, importance and topicality of this document are increasing and it seems as though decades from now it will continue to serve as a sound basis in law for international relations. Another important feature of this document lies in the fact that the noble principles of peaceful coexistence, mutual trust and respect set down in it are fully applicable not only in Europe or European affairs, but in any other area of the planet for the resolution of any of the most complex and acute problems which now arise or may arise in the future.

In recent years and particularly in recent months, Washington has been doing everything possible to betray the principles of Helsinki and to poison the atmosphere of trust and cooperation. We will not repeat the long list, which is well known to all, of its Herculean efforts and provocations against peace, from the arms race to the boycott of the Moscow Olympics, from economic sanctions against the USSR to its attempts to torpedo the plan to build a trans-European gas pipeline. Let us only stress the following: by attempting to destroy the edifice of detente, raised over decades, Washington has assumed a task which is clearly beyond its strength.

Detente on the European Continent was created and built not with Washington's permission, nor thanks to its kindness or good will, and Washington does not have the power to destroy it. The guarantee of the irreversible Helsinki course is the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and the multi-million-strong public movement, which is growing on the European Continent and throughout the world including the United States itself, for consistent observance and implementation of the principles of the Final Act, and for strengthening security and the development of cooperation in Europe and the whole world.

CSCE Committee Statement

LD011446 Moscow TASS in English 1254 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Brussels August 1 TASS -- the secretariat of the International Committee for European Security and Cooperation issued a statement in conjunction with the 7th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act.

The statement notes that in this unstable period characterised by the persistence of tension and confrontation the Final Act is a pillar on which everyone concerned for peace and security, if the will were to emerge, could build a genuine return to international detente. It is as fitting today as it was at the time of its signing to come back to the Final Act, to take a fresh look at it as whole and to devote all efforts necessary to translate into deeds the contents of all its baskets and principles governing mutual relations of the participating states. In this connection, the Madrid conference, which will resume its work in November 1982, will bear the most serious responsibility.

The statement says that another pillar for continuing detente is the determination shown by public opinion, both in Europe and America, to call by unprecedented mass demonstrations, for the end of the armaments race, and more particularly for an immediate freeze of nuclear armaments, their progressive reduction and their final dismantling. If this new and vigorous trend is continued and strengthened, it is of such a nature as to have a decisive influence on the political will of governments and on making decisions on which the future of mankind depends.

PIPELINE TRADE EMBARGO CHALLENGES FINAL ACT

LD010004 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Seven years ago on 1 August 1975 participants in the All-European Conference on Security and Cooperation which met in Helsinki, Finland, signed the conference's Final Act. That, summed up, was a political outcome of the Second World War. The futility and harmful character of the policy from a position of strength and of the cold war were confirmed and new possibilities were opened for turning Europe into a continent of lasting peace and cooperation, writes Gennadiy Shishkin in his commentary.

The Helsinki Final Act, the observer goes on, includes the principles the states represented at the conference undertook to follow in relations with each other. This is a code of universally accepted norms of respect and equality, a code of peaceful coexistence and mutually beneficial cooperation. In the period that passed since the Helsinki Conference, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have done all in their power to put these principles to practice, to create a reliable basis for banning aggression, to establish on the continent an atmosphere of mutual trust.

Their attention was focused on curbing the arms race and achieving disarmament, on eliminating the threat of another war and they've made a number of concrete proposals toward this end. Yet in the past 7 years a different trend has taken concrete shape in international politics, a trend whose most articulate spokesman now is the Reagan administration. This trend runs counter to such principles of the Final Act as sovereign equality, nonuse of force, cooperation between states, strict fulfillment of international commitments. This trend is based on a continuous buildup of arms.

The United States has stepped up the arms race to an unprecedentedly high level. In an act of gross interference in the affairs of West European states, President Reagan has unilaterally imposed an embargo on shipments to the Soviet Union of power equipment by West European companies under American license. The British Ministry of Commerce qualifies the application of American laws outside the sphere of United States' jurisdiction as an act without precedent. And certainly this move contradicts both the Helsinki Final Act and basic norms of international law.

At the same time, this open act of trade war is an integral part of the course for undermining the foundations of European stability and cooperation, a course the Reagan administration has followed since its very first days. Reagan's trade sanctions are closely connected with his dangerous policy of escalating military confrontation with the Soviet Union. Yet, as it turned out, it's not all that simple for the United States administration to tie its partners in West Europe to its own strategy of torpedoing the process of reducing tension.

Official circles in West Europe realize that business cooperation with the socialist countries produced quite real benefits in the '70s, a period characterized by less tension and the first moves to carry into life the principles of the Final Act. Trade between the Soviet Union and West Europe increased from R4.7 to R31.5 billion between 1970 and 1980. Trade and economic relations between the Soviet Union and those countries were carried out on a large scale and long-term basis. The Soviet Union has concluded some 30 long-term agreements with the West Europeans since the Helsinki Conference.

Political cooperation has also developed. As we observe the 7th anniversary of the Final Act, the peoples of Europe both in the East and the West reject the road of confrontation Washington is pushing them on to [words indistinct] security and cooperation on the continent is indicated in the Helsinki Final Act [words indistinct] by the leaders of 35 states of Europe and North America.

BRITISH COMPANIES ORDERED TO IGNORE PIPELINE BAN

LD022116 Moscow TASS in English 2048 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] London August 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Stepanenko reports:

The British Government has ordered the British companies which have signed contracts for the supply of equipment for the gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe to abide by their commitments under those agreements despite Washington's attempts to block them. As trade secretary Lord Cockfield said in the House of Lords, he had issued directions to this effect to the companies John Brown Engineering, Smith International, Baker Oil Tools and AAF Limited, stressing that they should disregard the U.S. embargo.

Lord Cockfield urged the U.S. administration to give a second thought to its policy in this matter. However, the trade secretary stressed, with the absence of a mutually acceptable solution, he was determined to defend Britain's own national interests.

The U.S. measures amounting to an attempt to interfere with existing contracts, Lord Cockfield said, were repugnant in international law.

Lord Ponsonby, speaking for the Labour opposition, said that the Labour viewed the U.S. measures as ill-considered, unfair and inconsistent. These measures should be countered also because the filling of orders for the gas pipeline will ensure about 3,000 jobs in Britain, he noted.

PIPELINE WORK CONTINUES; DEVELOPMENTS NOTED

Deliveries Reported

LD020104 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] -- Large consignments of equipment are arriving from all regions of the country at the site of the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline that is under construction. For example, new automatic machines have been delivered there for welding large-diameter pipes. According to specialists, the Soviet equipment is stronger, more reliable and more productive than that produced by U.S. firms. A large quantity of other machinery is at work on the site This will enable the laying of the gas pipelines to be completed in the time estimated -- that is by the end of next year -- without depending on deliveries of equipment from Western companies.

New Compressor Designed

LD021414 Moscow TASS in English 1302 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Leningrad August 2 TASS -- A compressor capable of creating a pressure of 100 atmospheres in pipelines, 25 per cent higher than currently used, has been designed at the Nevskiy Zavod amalgamation in Leningrad. Preparations have been started to produce such compressors which will be installed already during the current five-year-plan period (1981-1985) on one of the transcontinental gas pipelines Western Siberia-Europe [as received].

Arnold Krinski, one of the authors of the new machine, told a TASS correspondent that the construction of gas pipelines with an increased level of compression will make it possible to increase the capacity of pipelines by a third while increasing expenditure of metal only by a little. The matter is that the thickness of pipes increases not in proportion to the increase of pressure.

The new compressors will be actuated by gas turbines of the type used in aviation and the production of which has been started by several enterprises in Leningrad. The new equipment is being manufactured to counteract the discriminatory measures of the United States administration which has clamped down an embargo on the delivery of such machines to the USSR. The Siberia-Western Europe export gas pipeline, that is to be put into operation in accordance with the "gas-for-pipes" deal, will start to be fitted out with turbines already starting with next year.

The replacement of 10 megawatt pumping units with the new machines is dictated by the task of accelerating the rates of construction of gas pipelines from Siberia. About 20,000 kilometres of pipelines are to be built during the present five-year-plan period. The more powerful equipment will reduce the labour-intensity of the construction of compressor stations, that is the most sophisticated elements of the gas pipelines.

TECHNICAL, ECONOMIC AID GIVEN TO 80 NATIONS

LD030822 Moscow TASS in English 0700 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 3 TASS -- At the present time the USSR provides economic and technical aid to 80 countries, along long-term and large-scale basis, deputy chairman of the State Committee of the USSR Foreign Economic Relations, says in an interview to MN [MOSCOW NEWS] INFORMATION.

An important characteristic of Soviet cooperation with developing countries is the building of large projects in key branches of the state sector, thus facilitating the execution of national plans and programmes for social and economic development.

Thermal, hydraulic and atomic power stations, as well as electric power and heat networks built with Soviet aid play an important part in the power industry of developing countries. In Syria, for example, they produce about 70 per cent of the country's electrical energy; in Afghaistan about 60 per cent and in Egypt -- 50 per cent.

The factories built with the Soviet Union's assistance are responsible for about one-third of the total production of steel in Asian and African states.

Soviet geologists are at work in 30 developing countries. They have provided a basis for developing the natural gas industry in Afghanistan, the oil industry in Syria and India, while non-ferrous metallurgy and bauxite mining is developing apace.

The USSR assists the newly liberated states in the development of the light and food industries and of agriculture.

During the 25 years which have passed since the State Committee of the USSR for Foreign Economic Relations was set up the Soviet Union has helped in the training of more than 1.5 million specialists and skilled workers for cooperation projects.

The 1981-85 period (as compared with the previous five-year period) will witness a significant increase in production capacities commissioned in the developing countries with Soviet help, as follows: an increase of 16 per cent in the field of electricity production, a 1.5 times increase in steel and a 3.6 times increase in coal. Sets of Soviet equipment have been provided for building more than 1,300 foreign enterprises.

IAEA 'CONTROL' OF NUCLEAR ENERGY PROPOSED

Eleven Member States

LD290602 Moscow TASS in English 0554 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 29 TASS -- In the past years the International Atomic Energy Agency has become a recognized centre for the promotion of international cooperation in peaceful uses of atomic energy and made an important contribution to the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons in the world, Andranik Petrosyants, the chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy, writes in PRAVDA. In the article devoted to the 25th anniversary of the IAEA he points out that 11 states are now members of the agency.

The most important aspect of the activity of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the author writes, is the exercise of control over the use of nuclear material and equipment. At present the agency controls about 98 per cent of nuclear plants and the overwhelming part of nuclear material in countries that have no nuclear weapons. In more than 40 of such countries the entire activity in the nuclear sphere is under the IAEA control. But the world public is concerned over the fact that in some non-nuclear countries a part of nuclear plants and materials is not yet under the agency's control. This particularly refers to Israel and the Republic of South Africa, countries that are conducting an aggressive, expansionist foreign policy.

The system of control exercised by the IAEA is described not without reason as a unique phenomenon, the article says. For the first time it has been possible to agree on international control on territories of a great number of sovereign states which proves irrefutably that given good will it is possible to agree also on control in other spheres of arms limitation and disarmament, to ensure the confidence of the world community that the countries will honour the commitments they have assumed.

The USSR attaches great significance to further development of the existing system of control, the author writes. The necessary research and developments are implemented in the Soviet Union.

The training of IAEA inspectors and personnel for national systems of stock-taking and control of nuclear materials are regularly held. The Soviet Union also gives support to other measures for non-proliferation of nuclear weapons implemented by the agency. Of special significance among them are the organizing and technical measures for internationalization of separate elements of the nuclear fuel cycle. "The activity of the IAEA over a quarter of a century, the activity that was successful on the whole, gives the grounds to hope that the agency will continue making a worthy contribution to international cooperation, to ensuring confidence and security in the world."

'Negative Phenomena' Noted

LD281752 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 28 TASS -- "The whole history of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is an example of successful cooperation between countries with different social systems in the interests of preserving peace," IZVESTIYA writes today.

"The existing international regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, which has proved to be viable and effective," the article points out, "not only contributes to maintaining stability in international relations, but also creates a reliable basis for developing large-scale cooperation in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy. This international cooperation was initiated by the USSR.

"Over 25 years IAEA has succeeded in resolving many problems posed to mankind by its growing demand for energy, in the field of industry, agriculture, medicine and scientific research".

"But," the newspaper goes on to say, "with a generally favourable process of peaceful uses of atomic energy it must be noted that there have appeared alarming aspects in the field of nuclear energy in the world recently. Among the negative phenomena note shall be made in the first place of the line of conduct chosen by the U.S. administration, and its course for building up the arms race and stake on positions of strength."

"The main way to lessening and ultimately eliminating the motives behind the wish to obtain nuclear weapons is a general improvement of the political climate in the world, elimination of seats of conflicts, attainment of real results in curbing the arms race and in disarmament, ensuring security guarantees of non-nuclear states and creation of non-nuclear zones. A decisive role in that is played by the specific measures towards lessening the threat of nuclear war. And in this connection one can hardly overestimate the significance of the history-making move of the USSR, which committed itself not to be the first to use nuclear weapons," IZVESTIYA stresses.

U.S. TO PRESSURE ALLIES ON MILITARY SPENDING

LD022334 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1425 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, 2 Aug (TASS) -- TASS correspondents report:

New York: The United States intends to step up pressure on its allies with the aim of making them considerably increase their military budgets and thereby take on a substantial part of the spending in implementation of the Reagan administration's militarist policy. As has become known, the Pentagon presented Congress with a secret report in which it is stressed that the United States is continuing to spend significantly more on arms than its West European allies and Japan put together.

The authors of the report indignantly note that the majority of NATO member countries are not fulfilling the agreement reached in 1979 of a 3 percent annual increase in military spending. "From the political viewpoint, this might look like an absence of agreement between members of the bloc," the document stresses.

Quoting a statement by C. Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defense, that the attitude of the allies is determined "not by lack of money, but by lack of will," the compilers of the report threaten that the situation "demands that the United States take urgent steps in relation to its partners with the aim of defending the interests of the West." It is clear from the document that the Pentagon is now paying its main attention to the oil-rich areas of the Near East and Persian Gulf. "The allies, as the most interested parties, should exert every effort to make their contribution to the defense of this area," the document emphasizes.

Washington: The Pentagon's experts have chosen the F-14 Tomcat as the basic fighter with which to equip the U.S. naval forces, reported official representatives of the Defense Department and military industry. This decision means that the Grumman Corporation will receive an order for the construction of 144 F-14 fighters, which will cost $8.4 billion. This year, it is believed, Congress will approve the purchase of a minimum of 24 of this type of plane.

The question of the choice of the basic type of bomber for the Navy remains open. The two main military contractors -- Grumman, which produces A-6 Intruder bombers, and McDonnel-Douglas, which produces the F-18 Hornet -- are engaged in a bitter fight over the $4-billion contract.

According to Pentagon plans, over the next 5 years $34 billion will be spend on modernizing naval aircraft.

San Francisco: The American Northrop Aviation Corporation has announced the creation of a new fighter, the Tigershark.

According to a company representative, it is intended to replace the F-5 fighter, which is especially in demand abroad. "Our research has shown that we will be able to sell a minimum of 2,500 such planes on the international market," he stressed. The Northrop Corporation has already received permission from the administration to offer its new plane to 42 countries. "Suitable conditions now exist for marketing our products in the Near East and some Asian countries," cynically declared (R. Gates), head of the Tigershark program. The proposed cost of the plane is $9 million. It will be equipped with six "air-to-air" sidewinder missiles and be capable of carrying a 3-ton bomb load.

PRAVDA Report

LD030622 Moscow TASS in English 0607 GMT 3 Aug 82

["Washington Steps Up Pressure on Western Europe" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 3 TASS -- The events of the recent months show clearly that the United States is again exerting strong pressure on its allies, above all on its partners in NATO, seeking to subjugate them more to Washington's global imperial ambitions, PRAVDA writes today.

This involves attempts to rally NATO countries on military, strategic and political matters on an "ideological" platform reviving the "anti-communist crusade." This also involves arm-twisting, to which U.S. President Ronald Reagan resorted during his tour of Western Europe in June. And this also includes the ban on the deliveries of equipment for the Soviet-West European gas pipeline.

Another bout of stepped-up pressure on partners in the North Atlantic bloc, the newspaper writes, is directly connected with Washington's attempts to implement a new foreign policy and military strategy worked out by the administration which was formulated in a memorandum on national security and the Pentagon's defence manual for the 1984-1988 fiscal year.

It is increasingly realized in a number of West European capitals what disastrous consequences might stem for them from further involvement in Washington's adventuristic imperial plans, be it with regard to socialist countries or developing countries for the attempts of the White House to involve its partners in the trade war against socialist countries are based not only on economic calculations but also on far-reaching military-strategic calculations.

Trying to explode bridges of cooperation between the West and East in Europe one after another, and to erect ever more roadblocks in their place, Washington hopes to turn the Western part of the European Continent into place d'armes for nuclear blackmail against socialist countries. It is sought to adjust Western Europe to the new strategy of the USA placing a special emphasis on the possibility of conducting a nuclear war, first of all, a "limited" tactical war.

The White House turned its back to the Soviet Union's decision to assume the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Obviously it does not suit Washington's imperial policy, the least so its military-strategic embodiment in a new doctrine, the newspaper writes.

Such is truth and no matter how U.S. leaders are trying to manoeuvre, it becomes more and more difficult to conceal it.

The anti-war movement continues gaining momentum. The manifestation of 400 thousands in July in Bonn became the biggest anti-war protest in the entire history of the FRG. A millioned [as received] manifestation in New York became the biggest anti-war protest in the United States.

The more dangerously and brazenly Washington acts, the more often it is thwarted by reality. "Uncle Sam's" omnipotence is a mirage. And mirages are dispelled sooner or later, PRAVDA stresses.

'WILD WEST' SPIRIT AT ODDS WITH HELSINKI ACT

PM021137 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 28 Jul 82 p 9

[Vitaliy Kobysh "Observers's Opinion": "Spirit of Helsinki and Spirit of Wild West"]

[Text] This is not the first time it has fallen to me to write in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA about an anniversary of the Final Act that was signed 1 August 1975 in the Finnish capital and was the culmination of the long and difficult business of preparing and holding the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. But never before when I have thought about the Helsinki Act, which was, if not a turning point, then a most important milestone in the development of European civilization, have I experienced such a strange feeling as I am experiencing now. There is satisfaction associated with the most important point -- our continent has not experienced war for 37 years now, and the Helsinki agreement has a direct bearing on that. But at the same time there is concern: How long are we Europeans going to be allowed to live in peace and how much more peacetime will be granted us?

I must admit there is something else mixed in with all this, something far stronger than mere perplexity -- namely, why should our European affairs depend on who is currently in the Washington White House, on the predilections, political vision and even general educational standards of its temporary incumbent? Why is European peace no longer bound up only with the degree of bellicosity of the particular strategic military doctrines current in the United States at a given moment, but also bound up with which 'guy' Californian corporations that have accumulated great power decide to install in the top job in the American capital? Why are Europeans being forced to correlate American domestic affairs with their own chances and their children's chances of surviving a future war?

Those "whys" are not the professional rhetoric of an irritated commentator. Over the last 2 or 3 years the above questions have firmly stuck in the heads of many people, including people in West European countries allied with the United States. And they are no longer being answered either by the recitative on the theme of "common defense interests" or by the invocations of the "Soviet military threat." What sort of defense, against whom? Whom is the Soviet Union threatening and with what?

There is no need to embellish reality. A few years ago many West Europeans believed in the need for "common defense." There were also people who saw a "Soviet threat." Presumably these people, and there are considerable numbers of them, have still not entirely rid themselves of their fears. It is also well known that the powers that be and a certain class in the countries of capitalist West Europe are unimpressed with the system that exists in the USSR and the other socialist states. Nonetheless, I would venture to claim that even they now directly sense -- like the chill of a gun barrel against the back of the head -- the true threat that the Washington leaders' military plans pose to their families, their countries and our entire continent.

According to the idea of the compilers of those plans, Europe is no more than a battlefield for "limited" nuclear war, for testing the strategy of a first nuclear strike, for moving the war further away from the U.S. own territory. In short, Europe is being assigned the same role as the Near East, the Indian Ocean zone or southern Africa -- the role of "zone of U.S. vital interests."

Seven years have passed since the signing of the Helsinki Act. But it seems like all of 70. That is how much what the act says is at odds with the spirit of ferocity, confrontation and enmity, the spirit of the times when the American Wild West was being opened up, that has now been injected into international relations by those in power in Washington. That goes for U.S. policy in general, not just for relations with the USSR and the socialist community states. Washington's allies are also experiencing the American leaders' crude pressure and unceremoniousness, on the one hand, and their political incompetence, on the other.

The business of Washington's "sanctions," of its ban on the fulfillment by the West European countries of their commitments regarding the "gas for pipes" contract, has confirmed this more conclusively than anything. The affair has already been discussed. Let us merely add that the West European leaders' irritation has now developed into fury. Its pitch is such that French Minister of External Relations Cheysson stated the other day that American-European relations are now in a state approaching rupture. The best the head of the White House could hit on was to declare in reply that France would not succeed in intimidating the United States. In his turn, the FRG Chancellor Schmidt immediately announced that Britain, the FRG and Italy supported France's actions.

In general, Schmidt has been saying a good deal that is interesting lately. His remarks are all the more curious for having been made in the United States.

In a speech in Houston, for instance, he spoke out very clearly to the effect that trade embargoes are not a suitable instrument of foreign policy. "I am convinced that...the world cannot be made safer through confrontation," he stressed. "A reliable balance can be attained only through partnership based on agreements, through cooperation."

Obviously, we in Europe prize the spirit of Helsinki, not the spirit of the Wild West.

KONDRASHEV COMPARES HAIG, SHULTZ STYLES, TASKS

LD030024 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 1 Aug 82

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by IZVESTIYA political observer Stanislav Kondrashev]

[Text] Time flies so fast, and today's events ever so forcefully push out of our minds yesterday's events that we have forgotten even the names which just a month ago were so familiar to us.

I am talking about Alexander Haig, the former U.S. secretary of state. Let us recall him for a minute in order to introduce his successor and some comments about U.S. foreign policy.

Haig frequently aimed his words at posterity. These have become part of his political epitaph and are widely known, such as his outbursts on 30 March 1980 following the attempt on President Reagan's life when the secretary of state, clearly in panic, sweating and with shaking hands, faced the reporters in the White House and said: I am in charge here. The glory-seeking general who made his headspinning career in less than 10 years could not even take command of American foreign policy. As the ancient Romans said: sic transit gloria mundi -- thus passes the world's glory.

There are some who think his glory is not gone and that Haig is aiming at the 1984 presidential elections. If that is the case, then in my view his chances are about zero just as they were during his unsuccessful attempt in 1980. Haig has no large political base within the Republican Party on which he can count, nor does he have any substantial regional support. Without regional support a successful start is impossible in the electoral campaign and without a start he is finished.

Moreover, holding the post of secretary of state did not increase his attractiveness as a political candidate even in the eyes of his possible suppprters. He displayed his quarrelsome disposition and his ability to divide rather than unite. For an American political leader, who is dependent on the various factions of the ruling elite and seeks support from various groups, it is important to appear to be able to unite people. In short the Eastern establishment -- the political-economic elite of the northeast U.S. -- is not very pleased with Washington being dominated by nouveau riche, high-handed and politically inexperienced California millionaires. However, in order to continue its hold on power it is believed that this establishment will find a candidate other than Alexander Haig for 1984.

I will refrain from predicting 2 1/2 years in advance the outcome of the elections. In political usage the name of Alexander Haig has already been replaced by another one, that of George Shultz, the new U.S. secretary of state. It is true that he has not managed to bless the world with his aphorisms and, unlike his predecessor, prefers to listen and keep silent for now.

Shultz is 61, he is a learned economist, he held three high-level posts under Nixon, and during the past few years he was the president of one of the largest construction firms -- the Bechtel Corporation, with headquarters in San Francisco and operations in dozens of countries in the world. The Senate unanimously confirmed his appointment. He has been showered with praise almost as unanimously by bourgeois observers and politicians.

They call him honest and respectable, not at all ambitious and yet he does not allow himself to be ordered around. He is calm and, unlike Haig, he is known as a team player who avoids creating loud scenes. Moreover, he is from California. At least that has been his last place of residence, and knows well the President and his closest assistants at the White House. He also knows well the important competitors of the secretary of state such as Defense Secretary Weinberger, with whom, by the way, Shultz worked at the Bechtel Corporation.

We shall have to wait and see how time will verify all this. American observers eagerly vie with each other to evaluate him. As has been the case before, at first they attribute superman qualities to a new statesman. The main thing, of course, is how all these qualities will be applied, what policies will be pursued.

There is no doubt that Shultz is a conservative, otherwise he would not have been included in Reagan's Cabinet. He is considered, however, to be a sober-thinking conservative, understanding America's realities and the limits of its possibilities. Can such a man conduct a nearsighted and dangerous policy such as President Reagan's crusade for freedom? Can he play on such a team? Let us look at the opinions of American observers.

For instance, here are some hopes the New York TIMES has for Shultz: Although Shultz fully supports Reagan's policy publicly, writes the newspaper, the new secretary of state knows quite well how terribly confused the President has made U.S. policy with regard to the Soviet Union. Officially, Shultz, with his sober-minded views, will undoubtedly recommend to the President something like the following: The task of the United States, writes the newspaper, with respect to Poland and the Soviet Union cannot be limited to the overthrow of communist rule. American policy must be aimed at coexistence with norms of conduct that may be determined by agreements and supported by economic stimuli. In this spirit it is possible to achieve a restrained arms race. It is only with such a platform that you can convince the allies to keep their loyalty to the alliance.

Hopes on Shultz' sober-minded views are also prevalent among some despairing U.S. observers. According to Lesley Gallup, only two things can force the Reagan administration to change its course -- defeat or Shultz. Another well-known observer, Joseph Kraft, describes Shultz as the country's last hope for averting the decline of one more presidency. According to Kraft, the downfall of the presidency and the breakdown of the presidency are strong words; we know they are not casual words. During the past 10 years America, according to the Constitution, could have had only two presidents if you consider that a president can be elected twice and can spend 8 years in the White House. Instead of that, we have the fourth president in 10 years. This President is also leading things toward a failure and a breakdown -- perhaps more actively than the other presidents. During the same 10 years, the United States has had six secretaries of state: Rodgers and Kissinger under Nixon and Ford; Vance and Muskie under Carter. And the pace is accelerating. Now Reagan has a second secretary of state after only 1 and 1/2 years of the presidency.

The magazine BUSINESS WEEK writes: The main task for Shultz is not to change Reagan's policy but to make it more effective. But how can you make an unrealistic policy more effective? You cannot tell the entire world, "I am taking command here." They will not understand; they will not obey. For instance, as someone correctly noticed, the trade war that the United States declared on the Soviet Union has turned into a trade war between the United States and West Europe. Behind the trade battle stands a fundamental question of the sovereignty of West European countries which, according to their opinion, is being encroached upon by the U.S. President. Reagan still views West Europe in terms of the 1940's and 1950's when it was economically weak and so terrified politically by the Soviet Union that it could not oppose the United States.

West Europe also had frequent disputes with former President Carter, and West European governments were not sorry to see the incompetent and unpredictable Carter go. When Reagan moved into the White House, he assured West European governments that he would have more consultations with them. What about the result? The result, plainly speaking, is more petty American tyranny.

According to France's Cheysson, there is a complete absence of mutual understanding between Americans and Europeans. During his recent visit to the United States, Chancellor Schmidt warned that anyone who wants to harm Moscow, and thus only weakens the confidence of Western countries in cooperation, may be making a strategic mistake. Many understand this in America, but they are not at the helm.

I will close my commentary with quotes from an editorial in the Baltimore SUN: An impression is being created that Reagan's America is fully ready to say that it intends to listen only to its own drummer, having sent the rest of the world to hell. Unfortunately, the President is narrowing rather than expanding his view of the world.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ATTACKS ADMIRAL ZUMWALT SPEECH

PM021007 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 22 July carries on page 3, under the headline "Retired Admiral's Massive Lie," a 1,200-word article by Col I. Baranov attacking a speech at the Foreign Press Center in Washington by retired Admiral Elmo Zumwalt, former U.S. Navy chief of staff and "now a member of that notorious collection of arch-reactionaries and anti-Sovietists that resoundingly calls itself the 'Committee on the Present Danger.'" Baranov takes issue with Zumwalt for using his speech "to try to slander the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy and to distort our country's peace initiatives, which have met with broad support from the world public, and the defensive nature of Soviet military doctrine." Baranov concludes with the following comments:

"It would hardly be worth paying attention to the retired admiral's militarist screeching. His pathological anti-Sovietism has long been well known everywhere, including in the United States itself, and surprises no one. The point is something else: Zumwalt is shortly moving from his unofficial 'committee' to the official Arms Control Commission being set up by the administration, which is intended to formulate recommendations to the U.S. Government on basic issues of military policy. This cannot fail to cause concern, for the recommendations of such figures run counter to the aspirations of the world's peoples, the American people included."

U.S. JOURNALIST DEPRIVED OF USSR ACCREDITATION

LD021742 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] A NEWSWEEK correspondent in Moscow, Andrey Nagorski, was today summoned to the Press Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, where he was told that he had been deprived of his accreditation rights for repeatedly using illegal methods in his journalist activity. In conversation with Soviet citizens during his trips to various cities in this country, Nagorski identified himself not as an American correspondent but as a different person.

KHARKOV CITES PRC DAILY ON PRC-U.S. RELATIONS

LD021512 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 2 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasily Kharkov writes:

In a lengthy article published last Saturday in the Peking newspaper RENMIN RIBAO dealing with the controversial foreign policy of the Reagan administration, literally two paragraphs are devoted to the present state of Sino-American relations. The article only reiterates the previous proposition that the continuing U.S. arms supplies to Taiwan constitute interference in China's home affairs. Washington's reluctance to give up this policy of interference, the newspaper wrote, created a threat of a reversal in Sino-American relations. The newspaper RENMIN RIBAO does not clarify, however, what this expression implies, but confines itself only to declaring that the U.S. foreign policy may have serious consequences.

This statement by Peking's leading mouthpiece can be viewed only as some kind of an answer to the meeting in Washington last week between President Reagan and senators and congressmen from the Republican Party backing Taiwan. Speaking at that meeting, the U.S. President said that it was necessary to develop relations with China, while simultaneously maintaining traditional relations with Taiwan.

As the newspaper New York TIMES reported, the participants in the meeting have been told that in the course of a fortnight the U.S. administration would notify the Congress about fresh supplies to Taiwan of a F-5E Tiger fighter aircraft, following which an official spokesman for the State Department declared that the U.S. administration had not taken a final decision as yet as regards the timetable for these supplies, thus failing to refute the report in the New York TIMES.

President Reagan's new statement on arms supplies to Taiwan was evaluated everywhere as another proof of the fact that Washington further intends to follow the policy of "Two Chinas."

Judging by the reaction of RENMIN RIBAO, Peking is ready to swallow this American bitter pill once again. The warnings expressed in the newspapers as regards a possible reversal in Sino-American relations look as customary Peking rhetoric to which Washington has long gotten used. They in Washington realize that Peking will invariably follow its policy of strengthening military-strategic cooperation with the USA and its NATO partners. They understand equally well Peking's striving to receive aid from the West further for its anti-Soviet policies.

The warnings addressed by the Chinese propaganda services to Washington are rather designed for domestic consumption.

JAPANESE MINISTRY AIDE 'SLANDERS' USSR

PM020855 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 4

[I. Anatolyev "Rejoinder": "Consultant in the Role of Slanderer", from the "World Today" feature, compiled by V. Tarasov]

[Text] The Japanese newspaper SANKEI recently published an article by S. Hogen, former Japanese deputy foreign minister, in which he touches on questions of the Soviet Union's policy. The irksome thesis of the "Soviet military threat" runs like a central theme through the opus of the former high-ranking Japanese diplomat.

Not claiming originality and essentially echoing American imperialist propaganda, Hogen intimidates readers with allegations about the Soviet Union's "war preparations spearheaded against Japan," fabrications about "Soviet agents" supposedly landing on Japanese territory and so forth. Here Mr Hogen does not even attempt to hide the reason why he needed to pile up all these monstrous fabrications. To conclude the article, he openly calls for a buildup of Japan's military potential and the further strengthening of the military alliance with the United States -- and all this supposedly just to be able to repulse the mythical "Soviet threat."

This is by no means the first time that Hogen has put forward such fabrications, and his views are well known. This man long ago made anti-Sovietism his credo in life and chose shameless slander of the Soviet Union and its foreign and domestic policies as his profession. In his numerous writings, Hogen pursues just one aim: to impose distorted ideas about the Soviet Union's policy on Japanese public opinion, to poison the atmosphere of Soviet-Japanese relations and to prevent their development along the path of good-neighborliness and cooperation.

Perhaps it would not be worth paying attention to this latest opus of an inveterate slanderer if it were not for one circumstance. The point is that Hogen writes in the press not as a private individual but as a consultant to the Japanese Foreign Ministry, a post he still holds. In this connection, one cannot fail to be perplexed by the fact that irresponsible statements like the aforementioned proceed from the lips of someone directly associated with Japan's foreign policy department. whose leaders have repeatedly declared their interest in maintaining friendly relations with the USSR. Nor can one fail to be surprised by the choice of the leadership of the Japanese Foreign Ministry for a consultant on questions of Soviet-Japanese relations: for you do not have to have too rich an imagination to picture what sort of "advice" is given by the patent slanderer Hogen.

It only remains to be regretted that Japanese newspapers think it possible to make their pages available to carry fabrications that not only have nothing to do with reality but also pursue very base aims.

TASS CITES DPRK PAPER ON U.S. 'INTERFERENCE'

LD030338 Moscow TASS in English 1829 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Pyongyang August 2 TASS -- The newspaper NODONG SINMUN has strongly condemned unending U.S. interference in the internal affairs of the Korean people. The occupation of South Korea by U.S. troops, writes this paper published by the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, is the main obstacle holding back the reunification of the country and the root cause of a continuing threat to peace in Korea.

The absence of any progress in Korea's reunification, the paper writes, is explained exclusively by Washington's obstructionist position. The United States is striving to perpetuate the division of the country with a view to preserving the domination of U.S. imperialism in South Korea and retaining it as a military and strategic stronghold of the Pentagon.

The United States has no grounds whatsoever for the deployment of its troops in the south of the Korean Peninsula. The right should be guaranteed to the Korean people to solve the issue of reunification of their homeland themselves without outside interference, NODONG SINMUN emphasizes.

DIFFERENCES SEEN REMAINING BETWEEN U.S., INDIA

Gandhi Remarks

LD030726 Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] New York August 3 TASS -- The United States undermines India's security by 3,000 million worth of arms shipments to Pakistan and continuing the American military presence on Diego Garcia Island, India's Premier Indira Gandhi said here addressing members of the Foreign Policy Association and the Asian Society. She added that the appearance of new sophisticated weapons and intensive activity in the Indian Ocean created a threat to their region. Every action sparked off counter-action and they were confronted by cold war. Aggravation of the situation in the Indian Ocean region, she went on to say, has also been facilitated by the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the war between Iraq and Iran and the policy of the Republic of South Africa.

Indira Gandhi stressed that their region needed peace so as not to divert part of their limited resources from economic development.

Indira Gandhi pointed out that tension was rising not only in the Indian Ocean region but also throughout the world as a result of the unprecedented arms race, the stockpiling of nuclear, chemical and bacteriological weapons. The public experienced anxiety and fear due to the fact that the world was moving towards war with the use of nuclear and bacteriological weapons.

India's premier reaffirmed the allegiance of her country to the policy of non-alignment, added that India avoided involvement in alien conflicts and disputes. She expressed dissatisfaction over the policy of the Reagan administration of reducing the United States contribution to international financial agencies where India and other developing countries receive loans for development purposes. Indira Gandhi said she could not but express regret over the reduction of the United States contribution. If these funds are exhausted, India's development would be seriously hit, Indira Gandhi said.

Kalyagin Commentary

LD022226 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1910 GMT 30 Jul 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Kalyagin]

[Text] Talks between U.S. President Reagan and Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi took place in the White House. This ended her official visit to the United States. Today she is addressing the National Press Club in Washington and tomorrow she will leave for New York, and then go to Los Angeles and Honolulu.

The talks between the head of the Indian Government and American leaders showed that there are still serious differences between the two countries. The sides expressed differing points of view on a whole range of important international problems. Indira Gandhi warned President Reagan about the dangerous consequences of supplying the latest American weapons to Pakistan. At a meeting in the White House, she said weapons provided by the United States will be used by Islamabad against India, as has been the case three times in the past. She also pointed out that Pakistan's militarization forces India to divert additional resources to increase its defense capability, yet these funds are extremely necessary for peaceful construction. The U.S. leadership, however, does not intend to review its relations with Pakistan.

At the same time, Washington would have liked India to join the anti-Soviet course of the Reagan government. These attempts, however, have suffered defeat. In this connection, the Indian weekly LINK points out that India will never partner the United States in a crusade against socialist countries. The Indian people will never agree to taking a road which is opposed to the interests of national dignity and honor.

About the only agreement reached during the visit was one on supplying nuclear fuel for the Indian nuclear powerplant at Iarapur, near Bombay. This station was built with the aid of the United States, which undertook to supply it with fuel but then refused to do so. According to the agreement reached, the Americans do not object to the fuel being supplied by France.

Indian Press Cited

LD022132 Moscow TASS in English 2025 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] New Delhi August 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Bayidashin reports:

India's doubts and worries about the policy of the USA remain the same, the HINDUSTAN TIMES writes commenting on the results of the talks which closed in Washington between India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

The source of main concern for India is the wide stream of the latest American weapons to Pakistan bordering on it, the newspaper points out. But, apart from it, Indira Gandhi expressed concern to the President of the United States about Washington's intention to supply sophisticated American weapons also to China. India believes that large-scale sales of modern American weapons to those countries will undermine stability in the region and serve as an obstacle for relations of cooperation between states, the newspaper points out.

The USA made it clear, however, that it does not intend to give up its policy of whipping up the arms race. According to a report of the well informed PRESS ASIA INTERNATIONAL agency [as received], even prior to Indira Gandhi's visit Washington assured General Ziaul Haq that irrespective of the outcome of the American-Indian talks the USA regards Pakistan to be its "strategic ally" in southwest Asia. Islamabad was openly told, the agency says, that it may rest assured as regards the so-called prospects for the establishment of mutual understanding between the USA and India.

As far as the granting of credits to India along the channels of the U.S. controlled World Bank and the International Monetary Fund is concerned, as the newspaper HINDU points out, Ronald Reagan advised Indira Gandhi to try to get business loans rather than hope for credits on easy terms. We are being punished for the successes scored by India on the economic front, Indira Gandhi was quoted by many Indian newspapers as saying in one of her addresses in the USA.

SKACHKOV RECEIVED BY SRI LANKA PRESIDENT

PM301451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jul 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Talk Held"]

[Text] Colombo, 26 Jul -- President J.R. Jayewardene of Sri Lanka today received S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, who is here on a visit. In the course of the talk, questions of bilateral economic relations were discussed. The president noted the great significance of the USSR's aid in the development of Sri Lanka's national economy.

Also taking part in the talk, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, was B.Ye. Kirnasovskiy, USSR ambassador to Sri Lanka.

BRIEFS

DRA YOUTHS DEPART -- DRA youths who spent their vacations in installations spread across the mountains near Tashkent departed the Uzbek capital for Kabul on 26 July. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 26 Jul 82 GF]

U.S. TRIES TO BLOCK MARSHALL ISLANDS' VOTE

LD022218 Moscow TASS in English 2052 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Washington August 2 TASS -- In using frankly brigand colonialist methods, the Reagan administration strives to prevent the attainment of independence by the Marshall Islands, regarding them to be its strategic base in the southern Pacific and a proving range for testing the most lethal types of weapons.

According to a report in the newspaper Washington POST, the American capital has been visited by A. Debrum, secretary for foreign affairs of the Marshall Islands, and his deputy P. Muller. They expressed a strong protest to the U.S. administration over Washington's attempts at frustrating the holding of a plebiscite on the islands on the question of independence.

As is known, after the Second World War the United States received a UN mandate for a temporary trusteeship over Micronesia, which also includes the Marshall Islands.

But instead of preparing the trust territory for independent economic and political development, as was envisaged by the UN decisions, the overseas "patrons" started predatory exploitation of Micronesia's natural wealth, speedy construction of military installations and proving ranges for the testing of nuclear weapons there. Now that the term of trusteeship has expired, Washington is doing its utmost to preserve its undivided sway over the archipelago.

As follows from reports in the newspaper Washington Post, the administration is trying either to postpone the holding of a plebiscite and then frustrate it in general, or remove from the order of the day the question of independence and thus reduce voting only to a choice between some or other form of "voluntary" joining of the USA by the Marshall Islands.

Particularly worried over the prospect of the islands' independence is the Pentagon, which fears the loss of proving ranges for testing ballistic missiles on Kwajalein Atoll.

SRV LAND, PEOPLE SUFFER AGENT ORANGE EFFECTS

LD030934 Moscow TASS in English 0843 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 3 TASS -- "The tropical sun was scorching ruthlessly. But even it was not enlivening the sombre landscape because gray was the only colour on that earth. Gray was the soil and gray were the skeletons of once big trees. And this continued for many kilometres up to the very horizon. At times it seemed that all this was the stage set for a science fiction film." This is the beginning of a reportage by the special correspondent of TRUD, S. Pankratov, in the newspaper today.

Doctor Nguyen, the head physician at the central hospital of Tay Ninh, told us: "Today, 15,000 hectares of forests in our province look approximately like this." In his opinion another 30-40 years were needed for rehabilitation of the forests.

The Agent Orange defoliant does not dissolve in water. Tropical rains, sweeping away everything from their way, are powerless in face of the defoliant. It dissolves only in the soil, slowly, centimetre by centimetre poisoning it.

That is why Vietnam's soil even ten years after cannot heal the wounds inflicted.

Agent Orange did not spare man. The effect of the defoliant on human organism leads to irreversible consequences. Doctor Nguyen spoke of this while we were walking towards Tien-Thuan village.

Everywhere in the village we met little helpless victims of the defoliant, who were still unaware of the entire calamity, the correspondent writes.

Getting into the organism of mothers, the defoliant destroyed life. That is why these little freaks were doomed to infernal sufferings and terrible death even before they were born.

60,000 American soldiers were victims of the Agent Orange. Ten years ago, carelessly spraying the defoliant they could hardly expect that retribution would hit them many years later, thousands of miles away from Vietnam. Serious diseases, irreversible physiological changes in the organism are the lot of participants in the Vietnam gamble who in one way or another had contact with Agent Orange. But the most terrible happens to their newborn babies, just as has happened in Tay Ninh Province.

SUPREME SOVIET GROUP CONCLUDES INDONESIA VISIT

LD312304 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1915 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Comrade Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, has concluded its visit to Indonesia. On the eve of their departure, the Soviet parliamentarians were received by Indonesian President Suharto. They exchanged opinions on a number of current international problems and questions of the development of bilateral relations.

Summary of Activities

LD022348 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 2 Aug 82

["In the Spirit of Understanding" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Jakarta August 2 TASS -- A delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR headed by Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR A.S. Barkauskas, was staying in Indonesia on an official visit at the invitation of the Indonesian Parliament on July 26-31.

President Suharto of Indonesia and Vice-President Adam Malik received the delegation. The delegation also had meetings with the Indonesian parliament leaders, with Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmaja, and with heads of other ministries and departments.

During the meetings which passed in a friendly atmosphere, the members of delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR informed Indonesian Parliamentarians of the guidelines of the Soviet Union's foreign and domestic policies, of the work of the Soviet state for peace and for averting the threat of nuclear war. The Soviet delegation acquainted the Indonesian side with the recent Soviet peace initiatives put forward in the speeches of the head of the Soviet state Leonid Brezhnev and in his message to the second special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament.

Discussing the situation that has taken shape in the Middle East lately, the delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and Indonesian parliamentarians strongly condemned the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, came out in favor of an immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanese territory, and advocated the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine who are fighting for their freedom and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

The delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and Indonesian parliamentarians supported the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly proclaiming the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

Soviet and Indonesian parliamentarians came out in favor of further developing mutually beneficial relations between the USSR and Indonesia in the political, trade and economic, scientific, technical and other fields.

The sides noted the significance of contacts between the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Indonesian parliament in future as well, since they promote deeper understanding, stronger friendship and cooperation between the two countries and facilitate the further development of Soviet-Indonesian relations.

The delegation conveyed to Indonesian parliamentarians the invitation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR to visit the Soviet Union for an official visit. The invitation was accepted with gratitude. The time of the visit is to be agreed upon at a later date.

PRC 'TRICKS' WITH KHMER, LAO EXILES RIDICULED

OW010016 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1300 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Grammatikov satire: "Chinese Cooks' New Dishes"]

[Text] Let me make it clear right away that I am not talking about famous Chinese traditional dishes but about a peculiar Beijing kitchen whose cooks' main concern is to turn out poisoned dishes to poison the international climate and relations among nations and to wreck stability wherever they choose to do so.

One of this kitchen's specialties is the "Beijing canard," which differs from the traditional Beijing duck in that it contains nothing but fabrications, slanders and vicious attacks against many other countries, primarily the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. From that kitchen come all kinds of fabrications and rumors aimed at arousing provocations among nations, mainly among China's neighbors. It is no wonder that, more often than not, that kitchen's lousy products have found few takers and are short-lived.

Recently, those Beijing cooks turned out a new speciality called "government in exile," with the Khmer exiles being used experimentally. For a long time that speciality failed to materialize because the Beijing cooks did not have the knack of mixing the "coalition government" ingredients properly and baking the resulting dough correctly so that it would not finally unravel into separate factions. However, they succeeded, finally, in somehow shaping up a so-called coalition government of the Khmer exiles, and they are doing their best to publicize it. Yet they try hard to conceal the fact that they are the producers of that commodity. Instead they endeavor to fool other people into believing that the "coalition dish" originated somewhere in the steaming Kampuchean jungle.

However, when the Beijing cooks turned out a second speciality, they did not bother to make any coverup. They have loudly publicized the "Lao Government in Exile," which was rigged up in China's southern Province of Yunnan. Their processing is quite simple. They just searched in the dustbin of history for some former Lao activists, put a glossy veneer on them, and had Chinese advisers teach them and their bloodthirsty lackeys what to say and how to act.

What about Beijing's next speciality? Do the Beijing cooks really have in mind any plan to turn out a new one? Whatever their plan, one thing is certain: Despite the arduous, but futile, efforts of the cunning Beijing cooks, their smelly specialties have found very few takers.

PRC MOVES AGAINST INDOCHINESE COUNTRIES CITED

BK301524 Moscow in Lao to Laos 1130 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Commentary by Vladimir Aleksin: "Trick of Aggression"]

[Text] Bangkok's SIAM RAT newspaper recently reported that a so-called exiled Lao Government had been set up in Yunnan Province, southern China. Our observer Vladimir Aleksin wrote on this issue as follows:

They used the term government with the purpose of providing a smokescreen for the traitors who fled Laos after the (?liberation) of this country. The Lao people long ago rendered their decision to punish Phoumi Nosavan. Yet he has been appointed to this government as defense minister. He will have no future in Laos, nor can he act at whim or reverse the path of building a new life in the LPDR [Lao People's Democratic Republic].

Everyone is well aware who organized or suggested this new provocation against the LPDR aimed at disturbing the revolutionary transformation in Laos.

SIAM RAT stressed that thousands of exiled Lao reactionaries are being assembled on Chinese territory for use as henchmen and a springboard for the West. These people are receiving military training under the supervision of Chinese Army officers. Among these exiled Lao reactionaries are the ringleaders of the national bourgeoisie, formerly called the underground army of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, which opposed the Lao patriotic forces. It can be said that all the forces that oppose the new regime in Laos are being rallied.

Beijing has set up two centers in Yunnan Province for building, training and arming the exiled Lao bandit bands. An estimated 5,000-man-strong army has been set up under the command of the exiled Lao government.

What is the purpose of this trick of aggression and provocation? To answer this question, we should quote a leaflet recently distributed in Laos by Beijing. This leaflet reads in part as follows: Laos is not a big country. Its population is only 3 million. China is a great power with a population of as many as 1 billion. Laos must depend on Beijing. It must forget its independence; otherwise, it will surely be punished by many countries.

The Beijing ruling circles are indignant at the policy of independence of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea. Beijing's aggressive and provocative schemes and the so-called exiled Lao government are part of Beijing's policy of opposing the peoples in Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea.

It should be known already that at Beijing's initiative, a so-called democratic Kampuchea Coalition Government was recently formed with the purpose of reviving the Pol Pot puppet regime in Kampuchea. The INDIAN EXPRESS newspaper noted that in the name of this organization Beijing has committed armed provocations on Kampuchean territory. Beijing's specialists recently stepped up organizing anti-Vietnam fronts comprising thousands of people of different nationalities. A so-called liberation army has been set up in Chinese territory. Bandit bands of this army have been sent into northern Vietnam.

According to reports published in Vietnam's QUAN DOI NHAN DAN newspaper, China has provoked and encroached upon Vietnamese territory in the north on 6,000 occasions in the past 3 years. Chinese aircraft have violated Vietnam's airspace on several thousand occasions. Numerous violations of the Vietnamese waters are also recorded.

At the recent conference of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea once again proposed that China meet and sign bilateral or multilateral agreements on peaceful coexistence and non-aggression.

How did Beijing respond to this sincere and peaceful proposal? Beijing stubbornly rejected it and stepped up its slanderous propaganda campaigns and (?secret) activities against Vietnam. Chinese diplomats have raised a ballyhoo on the peace issue and their love for peace. However, their words run counter to all their practical deeds. Such an act is merely a screen to conceal its policy of threats and provocations against not only the three Indochinese countries but other countries in Southeast Asia. The fact that Beijing has supported its lackeys -- in the various ASEAN countries clearly proves that Beijing is implementing its long-term plan aimed at creating confusion in various countries in this region.

PRAVDA WELCOMES VIETNAMESE CUTBACK IN KAMPUCHEA

PM301459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jul 82 p 5

[Valerian Skvortsov "Commentator's Column:" "Solidarity and Friendship"]

[Text] The section of Vietnamese People's Army subunits being withdrawn on the decision of the Kampuchean and SRV Governments after fulfilling their international duty in Kampuchea was given a warm, fraternal sendoff by the Kampuchean population on its departure for home. The sendoff was a new demonstration of the relations of friendship, combat solidarity and all-round cooperation between the two peoples.

The withdrawal of a section of the Vietnamese contingent was possible because of successes achieved by the Kampuchean people in strengthening the defense capability of their independent, sovereign state. The irreversible nature of the processes of political, economic and social renewal of Kampuchea is more apparent than ever.

Significant support for the cause of national independence and for confident development along the chosen path is provided for each of the three fraternal Indochinese countries -- Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea -- by their relations of solidarity and friendship and by the help and support of the other socialist community countries.

The return home of part of the Vietnamese contingent took place as a development of the foreign policy initiatives of the three Indochina countries set forth in the joint communique adopted at the Ho Chi Minh City conference of the SRV, Kampuchean and Lao foreign ministers. This document clearly stated that the presence of a limited contingent of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea is no threat to any third country and is determined solely by the interests of ensuring Kampuchea's security. It was also stated that if the reactionary clique in China's ruling circles is not allowed to use Thai territory for giving assistance to Khmer reactionaries of every hue, and their gangs are deprived of military and other support, are disarmed and are unable to carry out raids, Vietnam and Kampuchea will examine the question of a further withdrawal of Vietnamese troops. At the same time, naturally, if Beijing takes advantage of the departure of part of the Vietnamese contingent from Kampuchea to step up the hostile operations by its henchem entrenched on Thai territory, the SRV and Kampuchea reserve the right to adopt retaliatory measures.

Forces advocating peace and security in Southeast Asia have a right to expect the good will gesture and other initiatives by the three Indochina countries to meet with a positive response from the governments of Thailand and the other ASEAN countries.

Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos pursue a principled, consistently peace-loving foreign policy course aimed at ensuring peace and security on the Thai border and good-neighborliness and cooperation in Southeast Asia. They rightly believe that the only way to resolve all the region's problems is constructive dialogue on the basis of equality and mutual respect, excluding any pressure or interference from outside.

SIHANOUK TURNABOUT, THACH TRIP SURVEYED

LD021552 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 30 Jul 82

[From "The World Today" program; presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] A New York radio station has broadcast an article by well-known Australian journalist Wilfred Burchett about the so-called coalition government formed by Kampuchean emigre groupings and Pol Pot supporters in which the post of president was taken by Prince Sihanouk, who during the last few years has managed to alter his official views.

At one time Burchett was considered close to Sihanouk and had even become a coauthur in the book "My War Against the CIA." He quotes a conversation he had with Sihanouk 2 years ago, when the prince said that China and some ASEAN countries were trying, through cunning maneuvers, to create a tripartite alliance that would include Pol Pot supporters, Sihanouk and the group belonging to his former minister Son Sann.

That is actually part of the U.S.-Chinese plot aimed at continuing support for Pol Pot, said Sihanouk. He said he was visited by U.S. Ambassador to China Leonard Woodcock in Beijing, who tried to talk him into coming to an agreement with Pol Pot. I was expected to make a deal with the murderers of my fellow countrymen, even my own children and grandchildren, exclaimed Sihanouk.

He then condemned not only the bloody regime of Pol Pot supporters but those Western powers who used their influence to illegally retain his UN seat. Yet all this has not prevented Sihanouk from making a 180-degree turn now or from taking part in that very U.S.-Chinese plot so correctly exposed in the conversation with Burchett. Apparently the sums offered by Beijing and Washington were so large that they could subdue the voice of his conscience. Everything is clear concerning Sihanouk. But what is surprising is the position of some Southeast Asia countries included in ASEAN, especially Thailand, which has allowed its territory to be used by Pol Pot supporters and other Khmer reactionaries. In Bangkok they must understand that the creation of a center of tension on the Kampuchean border does not meet the national interests of Thailand itself. In the summer of 1980, Kampuchea offered to establish a demilitarized zone on both sides of its border with Thailand. Bangkok did not agree to that.

Now Phnom Penh has come out with a new proposal, to create along the border a security zone with only Kampuchean or Thai forces. Vietnamese units located in Kampuchea would remain outside this zone. At the same time the Thai side of the border would be cleared of Pol Pot gangs. As a gesture of good will, Kampuchea and Vietnam also announced the withdrawal of some Vietnamese forces from Kampuchean territory. This withdrawal has already begun. It is hoped that Southeast Asian countries will respond to this peaceful initiative.

The constructive position of Vietnam and Kampuchea creates favorable possibilities for reducing tension and developing good neighborly relations in Southeast Asia. This has been demonstrated once again by the visit of Nguyen Co Thach, SRV foreign affairs minister, to Malaysia, and Thailand. On completing his trip to Malaysia, Nguyen Co Thach announced that despite their different approaches to solving existing problems, the talks were very useful. Vietnam and Malaysia pointed out to the need for further contacts between ASEAN states and the countries of Indochina. The Malaysian prime minister and the foreign affairs minister have accepted an invitation to visit Vietnam. A similar agreement has been reached with Thailand. Speaking today at a press conference in Bangkok, Nguyen Co Thach expressed satisfaction at the results of the talks with Thai leaders. Our efforts, he said, are directed at melting the ice of distrust in relations with Thailand. He stated that Vietnam and Thailand have come to an agreement on some problems. They have also expressed their readiness to continue a political dialogue between the two countries.

IZVESTIYA CORRESPONDENT SENDS DISPATCH ON BURMA

PM020901 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 21 July Morning Edition carries on page 5 a 1,400-word dispatch entitled "The Youthfulness of an Ancient Land" by correspondent A. Kharlamov, giving the writer's impression of contemporary Burmese life in his first report since taking up his post as IZVESTIYA correspondent in that country. Outlining the economic progress made in recent years under the ruling Burma Socialist Program Party, Kharlamov points out the "important role" played in that progress by Soviet-Burmese economic cooperation and the scope which exists for further developing trade, economic, cultural and scientific ties between the two countries.

PZPR LEADERS ANSWER BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV GREETINGS

LD021806 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1720 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, 2 Aug (TASS) -- The leaders of the Polish People's Republic, Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski, have sent a telegram to Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov which says:

"On behalf of the leading party and state authorities of the Polish People's Republic and on behalf of the Polish people, we express to you personally, to the CPSU Central Committee, to the USSR Council of Ministers and to the Soviet people heartfelt thanks for the friendly greetings and wishes on the occasion of our national holiday. The Polish working class, the patriotic, progressive forces of our people, under the leadership of the PZPR, are carrying out a resolute struggle to preserve and strengthen the gains of socialism and to ensure the normalization of political life and the restoration of the country's economy.

"The decisions of the 9th PZPR Congress are being consistently implemented. A patriotic movement of national rebirth is being formed. A struggle is being waged against the counterrevolutionary forces, which are supported by the USA and by other NATO countries.

We highly value the fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union and its support of our efforts. We shall continue to strengthen cooperation between the PZPR and the CPSU based upon the inviolable principles of Marxism-Leninism and shall strengthen the friendship and develop the all-around cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples."

POLISH PAPER CITED ON 'IDEOLOGICAL SABOTAGE'

PM291609 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jul 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Contrary to Spirit of Helsinki"]

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Jul -- The total ideological sabotage by international imperialism headed by the United States against Poland has now taken on an unprecedented scale, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes. It is common knowledge that anti-Polish sabotage has been going on for nearly 30 years, but never before has it taken on such a scale and such fierceness as now. A strategic offensive into which imperialism pours huge financial resources, modern equipment and a crack detachment of ideological saboteurs is now underway against Poland.

The motivating force in the "crusade" launched by the United States against the socialist community is the subversive centers locaed on the North American Continent and West Europe and their main instrument is radio stations. Subversion on the airwaves is one of the main means used by imperialism in its psychological warfare against the socialist community states.

Leading circles in a number of NATO countries display constant interest in radio subversion. Thus, for instance, a group of "experts" headed by the ardent anticommunist Z. Brzezinski and W. Griffith, a former director of Radio Free Europe, at one time elaborated a plan for subversive activity by Western radio centers with the aim of weakening the socialist community countries and disorganizing their political and public life.

The present American administration has prepared and is implementing a particularly aggressive plan of subversive acts with respect to the countries of true socialism, particularly Poland. Western countries use a large number of radio stations to crudely interfere in Poland's internal affairs. On FRG territory alone, close to the GDR and CSSR borders, there are 326 radio transmitters and 38 television relay stations. This anti-Polish subversion on the airwaves is directed by NATO staffs and controlled by the American special services. Such actions, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI notes, directly violate generally accepted international norms and the principles of the Final Act of the all-European conference in Helsinki.

LUXEMBOURG PARLIAMENTARIAN VISITS 24-31 JULY

LD022340 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 2 TASS -- Leon Bolendorff, chairman of the Chamber of Deputies of Luxembourg, was visiting in the Soviet Union from July 24 to 31 on the invitation of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR. He was received by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first first vice president of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. He also had a talk with Aleksey Shitikov, president of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the Soviet Parliamentary Group.

In addition to Moscow, Leon Bolendorff visited Leningrad, where he had a talk at the Executive Committee of the Leningrad City Soviet of People's Deputies.

Leon Bolendorff familiarized himself with the structure and activities of the USSR Supreme Soviet and its Presidium, standing commissions, chambers, and also local bodies of government.

He learned about the persevering and consistent efforts of the Soviet Union to ensure international security and disarmament and about the large-scale peace initiatives recently made by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Both sides expressed the hope that Leon Bolendorff's visit to the Soviet Union and the meetings and talks he had had would further promote Soviet-Luxembourg relations in the interests of peace and cooperation among nations.

FRG'S BENEFICIAL TRADE WITH USSR REPORTED

LD021644 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2040 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, 2 Aug (TASS) -- More and more reasonable people in the FRG understand that the West is completely involved in economic links with the USSR, write PRAVDA special correspondents. Their article is devoted to economic cooperation between the USSR and firms in the FRG.

The authors stress that the USSR is a great power with enormous material and energy resources, a mighty industry and a high creative scientific and technological potential. It has a large domestic market. In the USSR national product, trade with the West represents just a few percent. It does not determine the rate or scale of development of the Soviet economy. Of course, foreign economic links bring optimum benefit to the USSR, but the profit from them is mutual. In addition, West European countries, which sell from one-fifth to one-third of their industrial products abroad, have an interest in markets and foreign sources of raw materials and energy which is many times greater [than that of the USSR].

The article points out that at the Soviet trade mission on Friedrich-Engels-Strasse in Cologne, where the threads of the many economic links between the two countries are drawn together, the correspondents were given data which show the steady growth of trade turnover between the USSR and the FRG. Its volume has increased from R667 million in 1971 to R6,009 million, that is, by ten times, in 1981.

The authors note that consistency in building up the trade turnover could be said to be a "headache" for the FRG. At the beginning of the 60's, its economy was hit hard by Washington's ban on the supply of large-diameter pipes to the USSR. And Washington's present action is threatening to do considerable harm to the West German economy. Such things are not forgotten, and in conversations here, one frequently hears references to the "sad lessons of history".

SOVIET-GREEK NONFERROUS METALLURGY COOPERATION

LD030332 Moscow TASS in English 2102 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 2 TASS -- A delegation of Soviet engineers and experts from the foreign trade association "Tsvetmetpromexport," have returned to Moscow from Athens, where they handed over to the Greek Industrial Development Bank feasibility studies for the construction of an alumina plant in Greece. A TASS correspondent has been told at the State Committee of the USSR for External Economic Relations that the plant will become the country's first national enterprise of the aluminum industry.

According to estimates, the capacity of the first line of the plant will be about 600,000 tons a year. The need for such a large alumina plant has been prompted by the existence of considerable deposits of bauxites, raw material for the aluminum industry, in Greece. The construction of the project will become a good starting point for the further growth of Greece's national non-ferrous metallurgy.

Working on the feasibility studies for the project, the Soviet experts thoroughly examined the local physical conditions and took account of them in their work. As a result, the Greek side was offered several options for the possible location of the plant in the area of the Gulf of Corinth of the Ionian Sea.

In particular, the plant can be built 25 kilometres away from the shore of the gulf, near the township of Viniani, or seven kilometres to the north of the city of Amphissa. Other options provide for the construction of the plant right on the shore of the gulf, 12 kilometres from the city of (Navpaktos), or on the shore of the Ionian Sea, on the right bank of the (Akheron) River close to its mouth. One more option calls for the location of the plant 25 kilometres away from Mesolongion. The final decision on the site will be made, of course, by the Greeks.

Preliminary work on preparations for the construction of the alumina plant has been completed. At the same time, the TASS correspondent was told at the State Committee of the USSR for External Economic Relations, the Soviet Union has voiced its readiness to further cooperate with Greece in promoting the development of non-ferrous metallurgy, in particular, in the practical implementation of the project described above. In addition, the USSR intends to buy from Greece part of the output of the new alumina factory on a long-term basis.

WARSHIPS VISIT NORTH YEMEN PORT 1-5 AUGUST

PM021337 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Jul 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Soviet Warships' Visit to Yemen Arab Republic"]

[Text] In accordance with an agreement, a detachment of Soviet warships under the command of Capt 1st Rank F.N. Gromov consisting of the patrol ship Ryanyy and the assault ship 50 Let Shefstva VLKSM and accompanied by the tanker Alatyr will pay an official friendly visit to the port of Al-Hudaydah from 1-5 August.

REACTION TO BREZHNEV MESSAGE TO REAGAN ON BEIRUT

World Service Report

LD021420 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] President Leonid Brezhnev has addressed the United States President, Ronald Reagan, with a personal message following a sharp worsening of the situation in Lebanon. Leonid Brezhnev draws Reagan's attention to the treacherous actions of Israel, which has again violated a cease-fire and launched a large-scale offensive on west Beirut. As a result, civilians are being killed and the city is being destroyed.

Leonid Brezhnev urged the American President to use his powers to stop the continuing extermination of people in Beirut. The situation is so serious and critical, the message notes, that most urgent measures should be taken. The message of the Soviet head of state underlines that the tragedy of Lebanon and the population of its capital in particular will remain forever on the conscience of those who could stop the aggressor yet didn't do so.

French Radio Cited

LD022146 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1845 GMT 2 Aug 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] Good evening, comrades. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's message to U.S. President Ronald Reagan in connection with a sharp worsening of the situation in Lebanon is now being quoted, commented on and analyzed worldwide. What the head of the Soviet state has said, says French radio, is empathized with by anyone who has seen at least one of the video reports from Beirut where peaceful inhabitants are being mercilessly killed and the city reduced to ruins. As is said in the message, the tragedy of Lebanon and especially the population of its capital will remain an indelible mark on the conscience of those who could have stopped the agressors but did not.

Popular Support

LD030940 Moscow TASS in English 0930 GMT 3 Aug 82

["Aggressors Must Be Brought to Book" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 3 TASS -- Strongly supporting Leonid Brezhnev's message to the President of the United States and the provisions set out in a TASS statement, the Soviet people express solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinians and Lebanese, demand that every measure envisaged by the United Nations Charter be taken against the aggressor.

The crimes of the Israeli aggressors staged with the United States complicity are a criminal act of genocide, S. Pinchuk, a worker of the Moscow confectionary bolshevik said at a meeting of the factory's personnel.

The aggressors are killing old people and women, are killing the future — children. They are brutally sowing death on Lebanese land, using U.S. weapons. By its crime Israel flouts brazenly the demands of the world public on ceasefire and withdrawal of its forces from the occupied territory.

In Lebanon the Israeli aggressors are using the tactic of scorched earth. Coordinating actions with Washington, the Tel Aviv hawks are combining constant bombings and shelling of densely populated districts of west Beirut from land and sea with psychological pressure and attempts to crush the will of the defenders of the city, buidling worker K. Umarov said at a meeting in Tashkent. Disrupting the supply of drinking water, medicines and food to west Beirut, Israel is actually striving to stifle by hunger Palestinians and hence the entire population of that part of the city.

Because of their horrible crimes, the Israeli aggressors can be compared to Nazi murderers. We, medical workers, whose vocation is to protect the health of people cannot tolerate the crimes on Lebanese land, H. Durdyyev, a doctor of the district hospital of the Turkmenian settlement Leninsk said at a meeting.

Israel's actions represent a brazen defiance to the decisions of the international community, specifically to the latest resolution of the United Nations Security Council binding Tel Aviv to lift the siege of Beirut, a TASS correspondent was told by chief of a department of the Moscow production association Geofizpribor, G. Tyapkin. By such provocations, Israel hopes to disrupt the efforts for a peaceful and just settlement of the problem around the situation in Lebanon.

Israeli terrorism is practical implementation of the agreement on "strategic cooperation" between Tel Aviv and Washington. Therefore, U.S. emissary Philip Habib spares no efforts in helping the aggressor reap the fruit of the dirty war, a TASS correspondent was told by President of the Academy of Sciences of Armenia Viktor Ambartsumyan. The representative of the U.S. President acts at one with the ruling clique of Israel, striving to liquidate the PLO, to achieve withdrawal of a contingent of Syrian forces included in the inter-Arab forces for peace-keeping in Lebanon, to turn Lebanon into a military strategic place d'armes. Israel's transoceanic patrons bear together with it entire responsibility for the bloodshed in Lebanon.

Cuban Lawyer Interview

LD031108 Moscow TASS in English 0944 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Havana Aug 3 TASS -- (TASS correspondent Andrey Antonov).

There has always been such practice in international relations that in most difficult times through which mankind was living, leaders of major states addressed each other directly to avoid catastrophe threatening peace. This was said in an interview to TASS correspondent by vice president of the International Democratic Lawyers Association, Chairman of the National Union of Lawyers of Cuba Franciso Varona. Therefore Leonid Brezhnev's message to the President of the United States in which he draws the attention of the U.S. President to horrible crimes and genocide perpetrated by the Zionists in Beirut can only be welcome, he said.

These crimes entail serious consequences. They will be an indelible slur on those who having the opportunity to curb the aggression did not do so and who, moreover, supported it and created the conditions for its intensification.

The responsibility will equally devolve on the Israeli Zionists staging genocide and on U.S. imperialism which inspires genocide in Lebanon, said the Cuban public figure.

Leonid Brezhnev's message to the U.S. President, he said, reflects the concern of the Soviet Union over the aggravated threat to peace these days. It is a sacred duty of leaders of states to use every opportunity to avoid world catastrophe. This is precisely what Leonid Brezhnev did.

SHAMIR MEETINGS IN WASHINGTON ATTACKED

LD021936 Moscow TASS in English 1814 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Washington August 2 TASS -- President Reagan has met Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir in the White House today. After that the Tel Aviv visitor had talks with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz. These contacts have demonstrated anew that the U.S. administration is actually completely supporting Israel in its bloody aggression in Lebanon and in its attempts to destroy the Palestine Liberation Organization as a military and political force in the Middle East.

Goncharov Comment

LD021908 Moscow TASS in English 1654 GMT 2 Aug 82

["USA: Supporting and Encouraging the Aggressor" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 2 TASS -- TASS political observer Vladimir Goncharov writes:

This is no exaggeration, no strained interpretation in comparing the facts, this is all how it was: The smoke of fires over Beirut had not cleared away yet, the dust over the apartment blocks of the western part of the Lebanese capital, which were razed to the ground as a result of the 15-hour Israeli bombardment, had not settled, the moaning of dying victims of the Zionist aggressors (some 200 Palestinians and Lebanese were killed and more than 400 injured in Beirut yesterday) had not yet quieted down, when Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir arrived on an official visit in the American capital. The statement he made in the airport in the United States sounded not only cynical, sinister, but also highly symbolic: Israel and the USA have worked in close cooperation for the attainment of peace and stability in the Middle East region he claimed. Shamir added that it was important that Israel and the United States should remain in close contact with one another, their aims towards Lebanon were the same.

Yes, the bloodbath staged by the Israeli aggressor in the capital of Lebanon has touched off a wave of indignation the world over, but Washington has not cancelled the red carpet reception in Washington for the high-ranking Israeli emissary. Tables laid for the official luncheons have not been taken away and Washington has not denied hospitality to a Tel Aviv hawk.

It must be pointed out for the sake of objectivity that this time the Zionists have been slightly reprimanded in the American capital. The American delegate to the UN Security Council, who blocked several days ago a resolution demanding that Israeli troops be withdrawn from Lebanon, this time voted together with all other delegates for a resolution demanding an immediate cease-fire and cessation of all hostilities in Lebanon. But this has been done only after the U.S. delegation rejected the original draft resolution drawn up by the Arab countries and pointing to Israel as the culprit of frustration of the cease-fire agreements. In other words, the USA was forced to make a certain concession to world public opinion. But this was only a diplomatic ploy. As simultaneously the USA has demonstrated that it had not changed its policy in essence, that it fully supports Tel Aviv's course: In connection with Shamir's visit Washington made an official statement to the effect that the Israeli troops would not withdraw from Lebanon, until other forces withdrew from it", that is the USA has openly supported the demand of the aggressors for the withdrawal from west Beirut of Palestine resistance forces and expulsion of the Palestine Liberation Organization from Lebanon. [sentence, quotation mark as received]

Thus, the Israeli minister, who arrived in Washington, has been reassured that the United States does not even think of curbing the aggressor in any way, but is as a matter of fact pressing ahead for the adoption of the Israeli ultimatums by the Arabs.

Commenting on the visit of the Israeli minister to the American capital, only one indisputable conclusion can be drawn:

The United States is instigating Israel to fresh armed adventures, to fresh crimes. Experience has shown that every visit of a high-ranking representative of Tel Aviv to Washington has been invariably followed by Israeli fresh acts of aggression against Arab states. To all appearances, the reception and talks held by Shamir in Washington presage fresh provocations by Israel, fresh bloodshed, new suffering and calamities for the Arab peoples.

COMPARISON: TASS STATEMENT DEMANDING UN ACTION

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 2 August publishes on its front page a "TASS statement" under the heading "Israel Must be Compelled To Stop the Aggression". The PRAVDA version is identical to the TASS statement published in the 2 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page H 1.

ARUTYUNOV: SOVIET PATIENCE HAS RUN OUT

LD030406 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 2 Aug 82

[From "Window on the Arab World" presented by Rafael Arutyunov]

[Excerpt] The Soviet Union has once again called for an immediate end to the Israeli aggression against Lebanon. A TASS statement issued today said that the conscience of humanity and of all those who cannot (?remain indifferent) to the suffering of others demands an immediate end to the massacres committed by the aggressors, who have become like beasts. The TASS statement said that the Soviet leadership believes that no more time should be lost in taking effective measures to stop the aggression. The TASS statement also said that the Soviet leadership calls upon the UN Security Council to hold a debate and take all the necessary measures against the aggressors as laid down by the UN Charter. The aggression must stop.

This firm demand reflects the fact that the (?patience) of the Soviet Union with the policies of violence and piracy has run out. This demand also reflects the genuine sincerity of the Soviet Union in defending the Arab cause and its desire to guarantee peace in the tormented Middle East. The Soviet Union's clear attitude at this critical stage in the development of events in the Middle East indicates once again that the words and actions of the Soviet Union are consistent and that the Soviet Union is doing everything in its power to stop the bloodshed in Lebanon and to find a political solution to the problem.

Unfortunately, there are in the Arab world, particularly in those countries which have [words indistinct], those who try to (?belittle) Soviet support. But such attempts [words indistinct]. For instance, the Syrian defense minister strongly [word indistinct] what is said about the superiority of U.S. weapons in the possession of the aggressors. Then, having referred to the strong resistance of the [words indistinct] and to their heavy losses, he said that the equipment exported by the Soviet Union was superior.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL ON SITUATION IN LEBANON

PM031113 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Hands Off Lebanon!"]

[Text] The land of Lebanon.... It is on fire.... Ancient Tyre and Sidon lie in ruins, the Lebanese capital of Beirut is being destroyed, the Palestinian camps are being wiped off the face of the earth. Many thousands of Palestinians and Lebanese have perished at the Israeli vandals' hands. The bloodshed has not stopped. The wire continues to bring in more and more alarming news items about the tragedy being played out on Lebanese soil.

It has been nearly 2 months now since Israel, with the direct connivance of the United States, perpetrated an act of aggression against Lebanon which shook the world, causing anger and indignation on every continent.

What the Israeli aggressors are now doing in the long-suffering land of Lebanon is a criminal act of genocide, with the physical annihilation of a whole people taking place. The Israeli aggressors kill old men and women, they kill the future -- the children. Using American weapons they barbarously sow death on Lebanese soil.

Storm clouds have been hovering over the Near East for many a year. The tension there is being shipped up by those who will not reconcile themselves to the fact that, with the collapse of the colonial system, historic changes took place on the political map of the region. Imperialism, above all U.S. imperialism, embarked on a struggle against Arab and other peoples who had awoken, using Israel as a strike force for the implementation of its criminal aims in the Near East region.

Past decades indicate that all the acts of military piracy carried out by Tel Aviv in the Near East have been in pursuit of definite strategic aims, above all that of striking a blow against the Arab peoples' progressive, revolutionary gains and against the national liberation processes.

Israel and its patrons across the ocean have set themselves those same aims in unleashing the criminal aggression against Lebanon. Tel Aviv struck with a mailed fist against leading detachments of the Arab peoples' national liberation movement -- the Palestinian resistance movement and the Lebanese national patriotic forces, those consistent, resolute fighters against imperialism and Zionism.

The Israeli aggression in Lebanon had a predetermined aim -- and not only that of striking a blow against military targets belonging to the PLO and the Lebanese national patriotic forces. The 20th century vandals set the goal of eliminating the PLO and physically annihilating thousands of Palestinians in order to bury the Palestinian problem entirely. But without the resolution of that problem and the creation of a Palestinian state, the Near East cannot emerge from the crisis. This is as clear as it is sef-evidently axiomatic that a just, all-embracing Near East settlement cannot be achieved through military confrontation and separate collusion. Peace in the Near East can be established only as a result of collective efforts by all interested parties, including the PLO.

The tragedy being played out in Lebanon is the result of the separate Camp David deal and is a direct threat to the entire Arab world and its national interests, aims and aspirations. The Arab peoples, who regard the Palestinian problem as the core of a Near East settlement, cannot remain indifferent to the fate of their brothers who are perishing under Israeli bombs. At this difficult time for the Arab world, the question of Arab unity is more relevant than ever. There is an increasingly pressing, obvious need for the Arab countries to act together to determine the measures needed to ensure the Palestinians' right to life, security, independent development and the creation of their own state.

Now that Israel's boots are trampling Lebanon's soil, Tel Aviv's rulers are already nurturing plans for annexing part of its territory, while the United States has it sights on Lebanon with a view to turning it into another bridgehead for the implementation of its own military-strategic goals in the Near East region. That is why the Arab and world public cannot fail to be concerned about the destiny of Lebanon, on which Washington and Tel Aviv are striving to impose "peace" Camp David-style, and about the prospects for the development of that long-suffering country and its people's expectations for the future.

The world public, while holding up to shame Tel Aviv's outrages, rightly calls the United States an accomplice in the criminal aggression in Lebanon. The United States not only armed Israel, gave it extensive financial assistance and established firm military-strategic cooperation with it, thereby giving the go-ahead for the invasion of Lebanon, but is also striving to gain maximum benefit from the Lebanese tragedy for itself. The United States, nurturing the goal of global domination, seeks to carry out broad military penetration of the Near East.

The peoples of the world are following with deep concern the tragic events unfolding in Lebanon -- events which threaten the cause of peace not only in the Near East, but throughout the world.

A very broad response was elicited all over the globe by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's answers to PRAVDA's questions in which he noted a realistic way of cutting short Israel's aggression in Lebanon, a way of resolving the problem of the Arab people of Palestine and finding a just, all-embracing Near East settlement.

"The Soviet Union's stance," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed, "is clear: The fires of war must be extinguished, the aggression cut short, and Israeli troops must leave Lebanese territory.

"I will add this. Our country has given and will give assistance and support to those who are not bowing before the aggressor, who are seeking a just settlement and peace in the region."

The Soviet people admire the courage of the Palestinians and all who are offering stubborn resistance to the Israeli military, which has brazenly invaded Lebanon. Large protest rallies against the criminal Israeli aggression continue in our country's labor collectives. Together with all honest people of the world, the Soviet people condemn with indignation and anger Tel Aviv's crimes on Lebanese soil.

The Soviet people express their solidarity with the courageous struggle of the Palestinians and Lebanese, who are defending the living cause of a living people. They resolutely demand the immediate, unconditional withdrawal of the aggressors' troops from Lebanese borders and demand an end to the Israeli outrages!

U.S. SUPPORT FOR ISRAELI INVASION SCORED

Common Goals

LD021630 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 2 Aug 82

["Butchers Must Be Stopped!" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 2 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev reports:

The London-based TIMES today describes the Israeli military's massive attack on the Lebanese capital on August 1 as a day of horror and suffering for the tens of thousands of people living in west Beirut. There was wave after wave of Israeli carrion vultures diving at Beirut, dropping bombs on and firing missiles at the city. The world press writes about huge civilian casualties, overcrowded hospitals and the threat of epidemics in the city which has for more than a week had no water, electricity, food and medical supplies because they were cut off by the Israelis. What Zionist barbariand are perpetrating in Beirut is outright genocide.

The fresh heinous crime of Israel's ruling clique, like the entire aggressive policy of that state in the Middle East, is being committed with the knowledge and direct blessing of official quarters in Washington, for the refusal of the U.S. delegation to support the Security Council resolution demanding that the blockade of Beirut should be lifted, which was voted for by all the other members of that highest United Nations authority in matters of peace and security, cannot be evaluated in any other way.

According to UPI news agency, the U.S. Embassy in Lebanon itself reported to its government that Tel Aviv used each "cease-fire" to improve its positions and beef up the forces besieging Beirut and that it then provoked renewed hostilities. But Washington has remained deaf to these dispatches from its own diplomats and, without being fastidious in the choice of means to attain its goals, has provided diplomatic protection to the piratic actions of its unbridled ally. Also, it has poured the most sophisticated weapons of mass annihilation into Israel, which has used them to kill thousands of Palestinians and Lebanese.

And if, the French paper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS says, the protests of the world public have had no effect on Begin and Sharon, this has happened precisely because the Zionist "ultras", which have thrown aside all restraint, are backed by the United States. This was confirmed -- if there still is the need to confirm what is common knowledge -- by Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir who declared upon his arrival in the United States for a visit that the United States and Israel had common goals.

These goals were made sufficiently clear by the accomplices in the aggression against Lebanon. They are to wipe out the Palestine Liberation Organization, secure the withdrawal of the pan-Arab peace-keeping force from Lebanon and place in power in that country a puppet regime, which would join the anti-Arab Camp David deal. Thus, another step was made under the Washington-written scenario towards ensuring the U.S.-Israeli "solution" of the Palestinian issue, which is the key to the entire Middle East settlement, and perpetuating the occupation of the lands captured from Arabs.

But the Palestinian issue is not the Gordian knot and it is in vain that Mr Begin is dreaming about the laurels of Alexander the Great who, according to a legend, cut that knot. It is for nearly two months now that the armed-to-the-teeth Israeli Army has been trying with fire and sword to secure the realisation of the ambitious plans of Washington and Tel Aviv strategy-makers. But, having encountered the courage and steadfastness of Palestinian fighters who are defending the vital, living cause of their people, it has failed to reach any of its goals. And it never will, for that matter. The continuation of the barbarous aggression will only lead to more innocent victims among the Arabs.

Mankind's conscience cannot put up with the suffering and grief that have befallen the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. It is the duty of all upright people to curb the madmen who have lost all sense of reality and who in fact have opposed themselves to the international community. As is convincingly shown by the entire course of the current dramatic developments in the Middle East, unity among the Arabs themselves, who are faced with a real U.S.-Israel threat, is assuming over-riding importance for cutting short the Israeli aggression and ensuring the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Political Coverup

LD302302 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 30 Jul 82

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksey Zlatorunskiy]

[Text] The Security Council has passed a resolution calling for the siege of Beirut to be lifted at once and for essential aid and supplies to be allowed to get through to peaceful citizens. Fourteen out of 15 member states voted in favor of the resolution; the U.S. delegation refused to vote. The U.S. representative, Mrs Kirkpatrick, tried to delay and [word indistinct] the vote several times. When she failed, she declared that the United States would not vote in spite of the fact that the subject matter of the resolution is beyond suspicion -- namely saving over 1 million Lebanese and Palestinians under siege in west Beirut from death or being sacrificed on the altar of Tel Aviv's Zionist ambitions, the leader of which, Menahem Begin, has bluntly said that he has the right to destroy Beirut and its inhabitants.

In its stance at the Security Council the United States has amply demonstrated that it fully supports the Zionists in their demented hatred of the Arabs, particularly the Palestinians. (?It was as if) Mrs Kirkpatrick was saying in connection with the Arabs: Take no notice of the (?fine) words that occasionally emanate from the American capital claiming that Washington wants a cease-fire or even an end to the Israeli invasion. No, judge us by our actions, and they are as follows: tens of thousands of innocent citizens are killed in Beirut by American bombs and rockets dropped from American aircraft or fired from American launchers and 95 percent of the victims of this unprecedented savagery are the elderly or women and children.

The AP correspondent in Beirut has given an eyewitness account of how three children were burned alive by an American phosphorus bomb. Beirut hospitals have neither water nor electricity. There is no blood for transfusions, no drugs and no food. Israel: tanks that have barred every exit and entrance to Beirut do not allow even Red Cross vehicles to pass. There is the threat of epidemics. Every day, every hour of the Israeli siege sees numerous new victims among the Lebanese and Palestinians.

The U.S. tries to justify this bloody crime. Its recent role at the Security Council is no more than an attempt to politically cover up the evils of the Israeli Zionists. How, after all that, can we accept what Reagan said recently -- namely, that the United States wants more than anything else an end to the bloodshed in Lebanon?

'Death Merchants'

LD311934 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 31 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 31 TASS -- TASS commentator Dmitriy Zelnin writes: A lot of hypocritical speeches are now made in Washington about U.S.-made cluster bombs and shells with the use of which the Israeli military is sowing death and destruction in Lebanon. In those speeches attempts are made to mislead the public, to convince it that U.S. armaments were turned over to Israel almost for peaceful purposes and that no one in the United States expected that they could be used for wholesale destruction of the population of Beirut and other Lebanese cities.

It is hard to say what prevails in these speeches -- brazenness or outright lie. One thing is clear that the Washington rulers are trying to save face. Meanwhile life brings ever new revelations of the aggressive essence of the United States policy and actions. They show convincingly that the U.S. military-industrial monopolies are not only supplying the Israeli aggressors with the deadly weapons bearing the trade mark "made in USA" but also participate in the production of Israeli military equipment.

"Israeli Defence Minister Sharon announced the other day in Knesset (parliament) the beginning of the production of the new Israeli fighter-bomber Lavi. It was reported in Tel Aviv that by its tactical and technical characteristics it is similar to the U.S. planes F-15 and F-16. And it is understandable. A number of important components of the plane including engines are manufactured in the United States and delivered to Israel, to aircraft factories in Ben Shemen.

There are many examples of such Israeli-U.S. cooperation in arms manufacture. They show clearly that the United States' alliance with Israel consolidated now by the agreement on "strategic cooperation" has a militarist basis.

These weapons are now used not only to equip the Armed Forces of Israel but also armies of many other reactionary regimes. When for prestige considerations Washington finds it inconvenient to give open support to some or other odious ruler, it turns to Tel Aviv and the flow of Israeli weapons streams in the indicated direction -- to the Republic of South Africa, Chile, Salvador, Zaire.

The export of the Israeli military equipment rose in the past two years by 30 percent to reach the value of 1.3 billion dollars. The U.S.-Israeli alliance of death merchants brings huge profits and for the sake of them they are prepared to commit any horrible crimes, to any reactionary alliance. [sentence as received]

COMMENT ON ISRAELI COLONIAL AIMS IN LEBANON

LD021522 Moscow TASS in English 1433 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] London August 2 TASS -- It was a day of horror and unbearable sufferings for tens of thousands of inhabitants in west Beirut, a correspondent of the London TIMES writes, reporting on yesterday's bombings and shellings of the city by the Israeli aggressors.

Fires are up to now ablaze in the city. The hospitals of Beirut are packed full. On Sunday Israeli shells, cluster and phosphorous bombs, napalm killed nearly 200 civilians. More than 400 peaceful inhabitants were badly injured. Whole apartment blocks have been razed to the ground.

And after all that, after many hours of bombardment of west Beirut Begin declared: "We are trying to do without casualties among the population." Quoting that statement, the West German Newspaper STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG points out that the cynicism of the Israeli premier has no limits in front of the graves of the people who died during yesterday's bombardment.

At the height of the bombardment Israeli Defence Minister Sharon declared with unexampled impudence on U.S. television that his government declared for a "peaceful settlement." But as a correspondent of the London TIMES stresses today, the very fact of the advancement of the Israeli armour and mechanized infantry units into the area of the Beirut international airport is evidence of Israel's planned preparations for the seizure of west Beirut.

There is no doubt that the sharp aggravation of the situation in Lebanon is a direct consequence of the U.S.-Israeli "strategic alliance." It is not by chance that the fresh bloody crime by the Israeli aggressors has coincided in time with the visit of Israeli Foreign MInister Shamir to the USA. Shamir stressed the need of close contacts between the USA and Israel; our aims vis-a-vis Lebanon are the same, Shamir frankly said.

To achieve its aims Israel is having recourse to all means within its power, including blackmail and psychological pressure, perfidiously violating ceasefire agreements. This has been also reaffirmed by American Congressmen, whose delegation made a tour of a number of Arab countries. They brought to Washington a telegram from U.S. Embassy in Beirut saying that Israel has used the ceasefire agreements to improve its combat positions.

This time again in the wake of the announcement of the latest ceasefire Israel is intensively dispatching reserves, equipment and ammunition on the highway along the seacoast to Beirut.

Israeli Defence Minister Sharon, who together with Chief of the General Staff Eytan personally drew up a plan for an assault against west Beirut, again reaffirmed that the ultimate goal of Israel is a physical destruction of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

According to reports reaching from the south of Lebanon there is every indication that Israel intends to consolidate its hold of Lebanese territories for a long time. The Israeli troops stationed in southern Lebanon are building permanent works and engineering installations. It has been learned from official Lebanese circles that the services of the occupation army concerned began drawing up a detailed map of Lebanon's southern areas, in which all Lebanese populated localities are given Israeli names.

Annexation Planned

LD201550 Moscow TASS in English 1222 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Beirut July 30 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Bogatyrev writes: According to reports reaching the Lebanese capital from Tel Aviv the Israeli authorities have sanctioned the publication by military publishing houses of maps of the Lebanese Republic and also a number of other documents in wich the populated localities in southern Lebanon have new, Israeli names. It is stressed here that such actions by Israel's Zionist circles openly show that Tel Aviv intends to annex the fertile south Lebanese lands.

The same reports say that Israeli troops have been ordered to liquidate Palestine refugee camps in southern Lebanon and to drive the entire Palestinian population out of these areas.

Protectorate Status

LD021746 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1910 GMT 30 Jul 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] Good evening, comrades. In our first program we informed you about the decision of the League of Arab Nations special committee on Lebanon that outlined possible measures for lifting Israel's blockade of Beirut, the transfer of PLO armed forces from Beirut and the withdrawal of Israeli forces to Lebanon's internationally recognized borders. We have not yet received Jerusalem's reaction to these proposals but there has already been an indirect response: Israeli forces have again violated the cease-fire agreement in Beirut. Artillery located on the hills around the western part of the blockaded city opened fire on residential areas and Palestinian refugee camps. Simultaneously, there has been a resumption of bombing from the air and shelling from the sea. In addition, west Beirut has been deprived of water and power for the fifth day. The Israeli occupiers do not allow food into the city, even that intended for very young children. Israeli patrols have held up several trucks carrying flour and milk heading for the besieged areas.

Lebanese Prime Minister al-Wazzan said angrily that the Israeli forces want to destroy the city's inhabitants with fire, to bury them under the ruins of buildings, and to kill them by starvation and thirst. The UN Security Council has demanded the immediate lifting of the Israeli blockade of the Lebanese capital in order to ensure the supply of food and essential commodities. Tel Aviv, we see, is paying no attention to this.

And in the meantime, President Reagan's envoy Habib is using Israeli threats in order to blackmail Lebanese and Palestinian leaders. His quiet diplomacy is successfully supplementing the barbaric actions of the Israeli military. The American emissary pretends to be some kind of neutral arbiter, but whom does he represent? Not a single international organ recognized his mission. On the contrary, he tried to substitute himself for generally recognized international organizations. He only represents the Reagan government. The accomplice of aggression pretends to be almost an impartial mediator, but in fact he helps Tel Aviv make use of the fruits of aggression. Habib talks only about the withdrawal of Palestinian fighters; the Israeli occupiers and the timing of their departure from Lebanese soil is not discussed.

Meanwhile, the intrusion into Lebanon has led to a serious crisis in that country, both political and economic. Commercial and financial activity has been paralyzed. Tens of thousands of people have become refugees or have lost their jobs. Many industrial enterprises south of Beirut have been completely destroyed. Beirut international airport, which was one of the main sources of revenue of the state treasury, has been closed. Beirut's seaport is practically standing idle. The movement of freight along the country's main overland route, the Beirut-Damascus highway, has been interrupted. This was said by Abu Khalil, general secretary of the General Confederation of Workers of Lebanon.

The war has led to economic decline, the social consequences of which may lead to a catastrophe. The Israeli command and Tel Aviv's civilian officials who have arrived in Lebanon are trying to turn the country into an Israeli protectorate. They are paralyzing the activities of lawful local Lebanese authorities and are creating their own officials. Israelis attack the barracks of the regular Lebanese Army, disarm its units and arrest military personnel. In occupied regions, the Israelis open their mobile banks and strive to get to the secret accounts of Lebanese banks. The large-scale importation of Israeli goods into occupied regions has begun. Israeli private and state companies are opening offices on occupied territory. The Israeli monetary unit, the shekel, is circulating not only in occupied regions but also in east Lebanon, to which the Israelis have access. In short, the occupiers are consciously destroying Lebanon's economy and converting it into an appendage of the Israeli economy. Moreover, it has been learned that the Israeli authorities have instructed military publishing houses to issue maps of Lebanon in which populated centers in southern Lebanon bear new Israeli names.

In this connection, local observers indicate that the ultraright party Tehiya, which has just joined the Begin government coalition, is insisting on the annexation to the Zionist state of large regions in southern Lebanon. Issuing maps with Israeli names may represent Tel Aviv's preparation for the annexation of fertile lands in southern Lebanon.

Arab Workers Exploited

LD300902 Moscow TASS in English 0715 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 30 TASS -- The whole world is indignant at the atrocities perpetrated by the Israeli military in Lebanon, their killing of thousands of Palestinians and Lebanese -- children, old people, women, the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes today. But the military, so to say, are the first echelon, the paper notes. They are always followed by the predatory Zionist capital. Judging by everything the invaders intend to stay in Lebanon for a long time. The rearguard of their tank columns includes civilian administrators and businessmen.

Israeli currency is being introduced in the occupied zones, the article says. The Zionists are already dreaming that the main financial centre of the Middle East will shift to Tel Aviv and that in Lebanon things will soon become the same as in the West Bank of the Jordan, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights where Palestinian working people are subjected to ruthless exploitation and the local economy is stifled. The aim is to drive a part of the Arabs out of the occupied territory and to turn the remaining ones into slaves of Israeli settlers.

The paper notes that prior to the formation of the State of Israel in 1948, Jewish settlers held only 5.7 percent of the territory of mandate Palestine, while already after the first Arab-Israeli war of 1948-1949 the area seized by them increased to 78 per cent. By now out of the 500 occupied Palestinian towns and villages some 400 have been liquidated and their inhabitants expelled. The Israeli Minister of Agriculture Ehrlich has openly stated: "The time of the establishment of Israeli colonies on the West Bank of the Jordan is over. Now we are beginning the settlement of these territories". It is intended to increase the number of Israelis in that area to 100,000 by 1985, and to a million in the course of 30 years.

It goes without saying, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA sums up, that Jewish settlements are being set up to perpetuate Israeli presence in the captured lands. But Tel Aviv's economic designs are also important. The matter is that cheap Palestinian labour is being mercilessly exploited by Israeli capital.

ZIONIST LOBBY INFLUENCE ON U.S. MIDEAST POLICY

LD021218 Moscow TASS in English 0714 GMT 2 Aug 82

["Accomplices of Genocide" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow August 2 TASS -- "The Zionist lobby in the U.S. extends its influence on newspaper's editorial boards, television studios, on the Capitol and on the White House", Andrey Tolkunov writes in PRAVDA. "One should not be surprised, then, that it is the administration that has started the campaign of lie and slander against Palestinians, of disinformation of public opinion concerning the events in Lebanon. Let us recall the President's press conference held directly after the Israeli invasion. Grossly distorting the real development of events in that area, he said that it was the Palestine Liberation Organization, which had committed an aggression across the border by way of missile and artillery shelling. Hence the aggression against Lebanon and a rush to Beirut. Speaking at a regular press conference on July 28, the President again tried to shift the blame for the continuing bloodshed on to Palestinians".

"The interpretation by the White House of the 'question' of U.S.-made cluster bombs seems to be the height of hypocrisy.

"From the very first days of the Israeli aggression the world was outraged by the utilisation of this barbarous weapon".

However, the U.S. press kept silent, the commentator stresses. It remained silent for a week, then for another week.

Only under the pressure of irrefutable facts did the White House decide to suspend the deliveries of 4,000 artillery shells of the cluster type.

"Those who want to bring home to Americans the truth about the events in Lebanon are silenced in the most rude and unceremonious way", the article goes on to say.

"Just a few hours after Paul McCloskey, member of the House of Representatives, and three of his colleagues, met in the besieged Beirut with 'Arafat, that the Zionist propaganda labelled them as "a gang of four."

"Zionists have already badgered even the advertising agency B. Hodes Advertising" which cared to promote the publication in the press of paid-for information about the atrocities of Tel Aviv aggressors.

PRAVDA REPORT ON PLO AIDE'S PRESS CONFERENCE

PM031027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Just Cause Will Triumph"]

[Text] There is no force in the world capable of smashing and eliminating the Palestinian resistance movement. The Palestinian people are courageously fighting the Israeli occupiers since they are struggling for their inalienable rights -- the right to life, security, independent development and the creation of their own state. That statement was made on 30 July in Moscow at a press conference held for Soviet and foreign journalists by M. ash-Sha'ir, head of the PLO mission in the USSR.

He gave journalists a detailed account of the situation that has emerged in Lebanon in the last few days as a result of the Israeli aggression. The long-suffering soil of the country, M. ash-Sha'ir stressed, has been turned into a proving ground for the Israelis to test modern American weapons. Employing the most modern types of weapons, including prohibited ones, Tel Aviv is continuing to shed blood and to kill old people, women and children.

We have on our side, the head of the mission noted, the solidarity and assistance of the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and all people of good will.

PALESTINIAN FIGHTER ON CONDITIONS IN BEIRUT

PM021153 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Jul 82 p 5

[Correspondent Ye. Korshunov report: "A Palestinian Fighter"]

[Excerpts] Beirut -- We met with him on 6 July, the day after the Israeli troops, forming a solid ring to squeeze west Beirut, tried to storm the city. The previous day, heavy Israeli batteries had for nearly 24 hours carried out fierce shelling of the southern and southeastern quarters, Palestinian refugee camps and the positions of the city's defenders. The ground shook from the cannonades. A wall of black smoke hung like a cloud over the southern suburbs of Beirut; it was constantly torn by columns of crimson flame -- shells from Israeli 155-175 mm howitzers were exploding. The batteries of the city's defenders carried out constant return fire. Salvoes from the multibarreled missile installations roared down on Israeli positions. The voice of the Palestinian revolution radio stations announced: "The enemy has begun to storm Beirut."

I knew that Fidel -- a fighter of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, an acquaintance of mine, chose that nom de guerre -- was in the most advanced positions, right in the region where the aggressors were trying to break through the defense line of the city's defenders in the region of Beirut Airport that day. To be honest, when I saw the hell which was being created in that region, I had to try with all my might to repulse the gloomiest thoughts that came into my head during those long hours.

But the next morning Fidel appeared alive and unharmed, smiling as always, smartly dressed in a clean, well-pressed, "Sunday" uniform, his beret tilted to one side bearing the red star of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine. It seemed that immediately after the cease-fire he had been ordered to leave the combat positions and go to the Commodore Hotel, in west Beirut, where most of the journalists from capitalist countries live, and tell representatives of the press about the past day's events.

Fidel is intelligent and speaks English well. A few days before our meeting he had been instructed by the command to address Western television representatives. He was filmed and interviewed by Americans, Britons and Frenchmen. He answered their questions with the lower part of his face covered with a Palestinian checked red scarf. This precaution is not superfluous because it is well known that the Israeli intelligence services, arriving in the interventionists' rear with lists of names and photograph albums on Palestinian political workers, officers and fighters who have ever appeared in the press, especially hunt for these people. "Unfortunately we have few comrades who speak English or French well," Fidel told me, "so I am sometimes given missions like this."

I asked him to speak about the previous day's events in which he participated.

"The Israelis set themselves the task of seizing Beirut Airport at all costs," he began. "Of course, they will not be able to use it in any case, since it will remain within the range of our batteries. But the seizure of the airport is important psychologically for them; they have already been stuck for about a month in the same positions. They carried out artillery shelling of our borders for nearly 48 hours and then, deciding nobody was left alive there, began the advance. Israeli radio reported that their losses were..."

"Three wounded," I interrupted.

He laughed: "Do you think we're throwing grapes at them, or what? We let them come a bit closer, then struck! I alone saw eight Israeli tanks out of action and one jeep. On that day we also shot down an unmanned spy plane of theirs; also, the Israelis lost about 80 officers and men at that time."

Fidel already had great combat experience behind him. He saw his first combat against the aggressors near An-Nabatiyah; then he fought at Sidon. He and a group of fighters were instructed to drive three missile installations from there to Beirut through mountain roads. The mission was fulfilled with honor. Now those guns are firing on the aggressors' positions.

Fidel decided to devote his life to the struggle for his people's rights. He was born in Jerusalem and all his family is there. He is not yet 30, and has a young wife and a small daughter.

"When we win," he said, "I will certainly go and study in the USSR, a country I have heard so much about, but where I have never been. I am sure our hour of victory will come. To defeat us, you would have to destroy the entire Palestinian people, and that is beyond the powers of even the terrorist Begin."

As I transmit this item, Fidel is in the combat positions.

"If necessary, we will all die to defend Beirut," he told me as we parted, "but each of our lives will cost the Israelis dearly, very dearly."

CONTINUED ISRAELI ATTACKS ON BEIRUT REPORTED

LD021146 Moscow TASS in English 1118 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut August 2 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Vetrov reports: Israeli interventionist troops subjected west Beirut to systematic destruction yesterday. In the course of fifteen hours they incessantly bombed this part of the city from the air and shelled it from land and the sea. In all, about a hundred and eighty five thousand bombs, missiles, shells and mines descended on the peaceful city. Experts estimate that the weight of explosive with which this ammunition was filled totaled 26 thousand tonnes. Over two hundred air raids were made on the city with three Israeli shells exploding here every second. The "Zionist Nazis," as the local progressive press calls the Israeli aggressors, widely used pellet, cluster, phosphorous bombs and shells and napalm, which are banned by international agreements, as well as delayed-action shells and missiles.

Whole districts, especially in southern suburbs, were practically fully destroyed as a result of barbarous bombings and shelling yesterday. Considerable destruction was also cause in other districts of west Beirut where numerous fires broke out. Hundreds of residential houses and buildings of different institutions, diplomatic missions and international organizations, including that of the International Red Cross, were destroyed by direct hits or seriously damaged. The damage caused to west Beirut is set several billion dollars by local observers. About two hundred civilians were killed and over four hundred wounded.

Under cover of massive fire from the air, land and the sea the Israeli troops made repeated attempts to advance in the area of the Beirut international airport by using tank units for the purpose. The joint forces of the Palestine resistance movement and the national patriotic forces offered heroic resistance to the aggressors. Under a rain of bombs, missiles and shells they courageously beat back enemy attacks inflicting on the Israeli forces heavy losses in manpower and equipment.

Despite the overwhelming superiority of the Israelis they succeded in improving, if only insignificantly, their positions in the area of the airport. The interventionists swung into attack four times in the southern suburb of Uzay and twice tried to land troops in the area of Summerland Hotel in Jinah District. But all these attempts were brought to naught by the defenders of the city.

The latter did not limit themselves to defensive actions. In the area of the airport they mounted counter-attacks more than once. At the same time the artillery of the Palestine resistance movement and the national patriotic forces shelled the gun emplacements of Israeli troops attacking western Beirut. During the past day the Israeli lost over eighty officers and men killed or wounded. About 30 Israeli tanks and armoured personnel carriers were put out of operation.

Commenting on the escalation of Israel's military actions, local political observers regard them as massacres of civilians in west Beirut and as barbarous destruction of residential houses and other buildings in this part of the city. Commentators stress that this escalation testifies to Israel's firm intention to block and prevent any settlement of the problem of west Beirut by political means. They also say that Washington gave Tel Aviv beforehand the go-ahead for carrying out yesterday's barbarous operation. The statement made on Sunday by Israeli Defence Minister Sharon that Israel must prevent guerrillas from leaving west Beirut as well as the statements of Israeli leaders to the effect that Washington and Tel Aviv hold identical views concerning the problem of west Beirut only bear out the correctness of the conclusions made by local observers.

Offensive Precedes Talks

LD012158 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Israeli troops are continuing their offensive on west Beirut which began this morning.

Tanks, artillery and naval boats from the sea are carrying out heavy shelling of the city. The southern suburbs of Beirut have been subjected to heavy bombardment from the air. The Palestinian news agency WAFA reports that Israeli troops are trying to advance on two fronts -- in the vicinity of the airport and in the southern quarters of the city. Palestinian detachments, the agency reports, are returning the fire and containing the offensive of the Israeli aggressors.

Political circles in Lebanon are drawing attention to the fact that the Israeli troops carried out the offensive 24 hours before the opening of talks on the implementation of the plan for a settlement of the Lebanese crisis, which had been worked out in Jidda, Saudi Arabia, despite the fact that Lebanese Foreign Minister Butrus had spoken officially about these talks.

It is perfectly obvious that the government of the international terrorist Begin, which is coordinating its activities with the Reagan administration, is striving to prevent a political settlement and to physically destroy the PLO and the Lebanese national patriotic forces.

Today, instead of condemning or at least rebuffing the aggressor, U.S. President Reagan sent a telegram of congratulations to Begin on the occasion of the 69th birthday of this professional terrorist and organizer of the mass murder of Arabs and Palestinians.

U.S. BLAMED FOR CONTINUED TENSION IN W. SAHARA

LD030004 Moscow in French to North Africa 2000 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] We now present a commentary by Nikolay (Kornev) entitled: The Resumption of Hostilities in the Western Sahara.

The attention of public circles throughout the world has again been occupied recently by the events in the Western Sahara. News agencies report from Algiers and Rabat that in mid-July fighting resumed between units of the Polisario Front, which are fighting for the independence of that territory, and Moroccan troops in the region of Smara, (Mferike), (Rus Essebsi), and a number of other towns in the Western Sahara. Arab blood is flowing again, people are dying, the fruits of man's work are being destroyed, and the already explosive situation in the north of the Western Sahara is further deteriorating. Peace in the Maghreb is again jeopardized.

An attentive observer has the right to ask who profits from this conflict that could at any moment escalate into a war that could engulf more than the countries of this region? Who profits from the fact that the problem of the Western Sahara has remained unsolved for 7 years, diverting material and human resources of the Maghreb peoples from tackling the burning problems of economic and social development, from the struggle for the ideals of Arab unity?

The Maghreb has long held an important place in the strategy of Washington. With President Reagan's accession to power, the Maghreb was publicly proclaimed a zone of vital interest to the United States. For American politicians the Arab Maghreb is a convenient parade ground for extending their military and political presence in the Arab and African worlds, for fighting against the progressive states that follow an independent, freedom-loving foreign policy, which prevents them from continuing to plunder the wealth of the young states.

Taking inspiration from the principle of divide and rule, the White House pursues its greedy goals. The American generals and politicians who are stepping up their visits to Morocco have been overtly pushing this country into continuing its military operations. Give us military bases, they have been saying, and we will supply you with everything necessary for the war in the Western Sahara. Their calculations are so simplistic that they are almost primitive. The United States is receiving its bases in the Maghreb, while the problem of the Western Sahara provides them with a pretext for sowing discord in the Organization of African Unity, benefitting American imperialism.

As for the people of the Maghreb, the Arabs and the Continent of Africa as a whole, the continuation of the hostilities in the Western Sahara brings them new calamities, new victims and new economic difficulties. Thus it is no coincidence that the OAU, other international organizations and many states have been and are still exerting every effort to resolve the problem of the Western Sahara by peaceful means through political talks.

It is beyond doubt that calm will be reestablished in the Western Sahara if the external enemies of the Maghreb peoples, and their acolytes, abandon their attempts to erect obstacles in the path of the peaceful settlement of the conflict.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it advocates a political settlement of the problem based on respect for the legitimate rights of all the involved parties. This has been stressed time and again in official documents, concludes Nikolay (Kornev) in his commentary.

INTENSE ARTILLERY FIRE ON IRAN-IRAQ FRONT

LD021220 Moscow TASS in English 0921 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Beirut August 2 TASS -- According to reports coming from Tehran and Baghdad, the intensive exchange of artillery fire is going on at the Iranian-Iraqi front. Both sides report casualties among the civilian population in frontline towns.

The supreme military command of Iraq points out in a communique circulated by the INA news agency, that Iraqi troops dealt a number of blows at the enemy's positions east of Basra. 19 Iranians have been killed and two artillery pieces have been destroyed.

In its turn, the IRNA news agency of Iran underlines that a group of the Iranian troops has managed to disrupt several attempts to launch a counteroffensive on the occupied Iraqi territory. Traffic along the Faw-Basra highway has been disrupted by exchanges of artillery fire.

LARGE-SCALE ROUNDUP OF OPPOSITION GROUPS IN IRAN

LD022206 Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Tehran August 2 TASS -- Iranian authorities carried out a large-scale operation to round up groups opposing the present regime in the country. According to a Tehran radio report, 65 people were killed or arrested and substantial quantities of weapons seized today as a result of a raid on more than twenty bases and clandestine centers of anti-government organizations.

The main domestic political opponent of the Iranian theocratic regime is the mass organization Mojahedin-e Khalq which took an active part in the anti-shah movement and in accomplishing the revolution of 1979. According to official data, since June 1981 not less than 3,000 members of that group were executed by firing squad in sentences of Islamic tribunals.

U.S.-TRAINED MILITARY LINKED TO KENYA COUP TRY

LD021232 Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] New York August 2 TASS -- Army and police units loyal to the Government of Kenya have suppressed the coup attempt made last Sunday. They are fully in control of the situation in the country. This was said by the president of Kenya, Daniel Arap Moi, when speaking on the voice of Kenya radio. He said that the rebellion was staged by a group of airforce officers who wanted to create chaos in the country.

The head of state ordered a curfew to be imposed on the cities of Nairobi and Nanyuki from 1800 to 0700.

The situation in the country is gradually coming back to normal. But telephone and telegraph communications remain severed. The Nairobi international port is closed.

According to Western news services the government troops are carrying out mopping-up operations in the environs of Nairobi interantional airport and the air base at Nanyuki. As is reported by ASSOCIATED PRESS, 300 air force servicemen have been detained. The command of the armed forces of Kenya demanded that the other rebels lay down arms by the noon of August 2.

ASSOCIATED PRESS says that nothing is so far known about the casualties caused by the abortive military coup. But in the opinion of this American news agency they are especially great at the three air bases in Embakasi, Eastleigh and Nanyuki. Western news agencies, including American ones, say that these three bases were the bastions of the putsch. It is also reported that the rebels who had undergone military training in the USA or in Kenya under American military instructors, used American arms during this coup attempt.

Nanyuki, AP stresses, is Kenya's main air base equipped with up-to-date American "F-5" fighters. During the putsch attempt "F-5" planes made overflights of Nairobi with the obvious purpose of supporting the rebels, UPI says.

The president of Kenya, Daniel Arap Moi, now acting president of the Organization of African Unity, says that African countries should strengthen their unity. As is known, desperate attempts are now being made by the USA to block at any price the OAU summit meeting in Tripoli and to undermine this African organization so as to ensure for itself constant and uncontrolled military presence on the continent.

U.S. TO KEEP SOMALI REGIME IN POWER AT ALL COSTS

LD201110 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Somali armed bands of terrorists, the so-called Shiftas, have perpetrated a new crime in the region of Kenya bordering on Somalia. They shot up a passenger bus, killing or wounding several. According to news agencies, the bands are primarily armed with U.S.-made weapons.

This terrorist act again confirms that the present Mogadishu regime does not want to live in peace with its neighbors and is pursuing an aggressive course against them. Working on the basis of a chauvinistic plan to create a greater Somalia, the Mogadishu authorities claim almost a quarter of Kenya's territory as well as lands belonging to Ethiopia and Djibouti. To achieve their expansionist aims, they artificially whip up separatist inclinations among the populations of neighboring countries and make active use of armed bands to fan tension.

This expansionist foreign policy course, accompanied by intensified militarization -- Somalia's military expenditures account for over 20 percent of the budget -- has seriously undermined the country's economy, which has always been among the poorest anyway.

As a result of the anti-people's course of the ruling clique, socioeconomic problems in Somalia have reached such a pitch that they have recently brought about a widespread movement of rebellion by all opposition forces. The Mogadishu regime, unwilling to admit its guilt for the existing situation, tries to explain the armed struggle in the country against the government as a result of some sort of external aggression, particularly from Ethiopia, with the alleged aim of resolving territorial disputes. However, this clumsy attempt by the Mogadishu expansionists to shift the blame is supported only by Washington, on whom the Somali authorities are calling to save them. The United States has readily responded to these appeals and already begun massive arms deliveries to Somalia. Thus, the U.S. administration demonstrates its intention of keeping the Mogadishu regime in power at all costs. After all, this regime has provided the American military with bases on Somali territory. Mogadishu's permanent state of enmity with neighboring countries also suits Washington, since this creates an unstable situation in northeast Africa in which it is easier for the United States to establish its diktat. In rearming the bankrupt, anti-people's expansionist regime of Mogadishu, Washington knows full well that American weapons will be used both for struggling against the Somali rebels and for terrorist acts against the peoples of neighboring countries.

ANGOLA FOREIGN MINISTER ON S. AFRICAN AGGRESSION

LD011744 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Tripoli August 1 TASS -- TASS correspondents Yuriy Gerasimov and Yuriy Pichugin report:

No aggressive and terroristic actions of the Pretoria racist regime and the imperialist forces backing it can shake Angola's firm and principled stand in rendering all-round support to the national liberation movements of Southern Africa, said Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of Angola Paulo Jorge.

Speaking here at consultative meetings of foreign ministers held in the framework of the Organization of African Unity, the meetings in which more than 30 states of the continent take part, he stressed that the People's Republic of Angola will continue waging the struggle for complete liquidation of the vestiges of colonialism and racism in Africa, for its genuine freedom and independence.

Of late Angola and other Frontline States were becoming ever more often objects of outright aggression of South African forces and gangs of mercenaries, Paulo Jorge said. As an example he cited the fresh invasion of the racist army into Angola's territory in the Chimbemba District, the invasion that was started on July 21. Taking part in the operation are four brigades of interventionists. As many as 60 planes, 30 helicopters and up to 200 cannons are used. There are civilian casualties as a result of bombings. Considerable damage was caused to the national economy. The Republic of South Africa lost four planes during combat operations.

Angola's foreign minister urged African countries to rally their ranks in the face of the intensification of the criminal designs of imperialism and apartheid, to widen the political, diplomatic and material aid to the national liberation movements and Frontline States.

Addressing those present, Foreign Minister of Mozambique Joaquim Alberto Chissano stressed that the attempts of imperialism, racism and Zionism to undermine Africa's stability, to hamper its progress are doomed to failure. African peoples are capable of deciding by themselves all problems facing them without interference of Western powers which are striving by every means to preserve their positions and domination in Africa in the political and economic spheres, he said.

KULIK ANALYZES WEST'S NAMIBIA SETTLEMENT EFFORTS

LD301828 Moscow TASS in English 1619 GMT 30 Jul 82

["Namibia: Neo-Colonialists' Manoeuvres" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 30 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

A noisy campaign of the bourgeois press proclaiming that as a result of the activity of the so-called "contact group" the decision of the Namibian problem can be expected any day now is nothing more than a propaganda trick aimed at delaying the proclamation of Namibia's independence, getting from African patriots concessions advantageous for the neo-colonialists. Such is the keynote of commentaries in the African press on the arrival in Windhoek of a delegation of the "contact group" consisting of representatives of the United States, Britain, France, the FRG and Canada.

Many observers link the mission which representatives of the "five" assumed on the United States' initiative with the dirty role that Reagan's emissary in the Middle East Philip Habib plays in the Lebanese tragedy.

While U.S. diplomats, members of the delegation of the "contact group" give promises about Washington's "good intentions" and make overtures in the matter of the settlement in Namibia, the U.S. administration is sanctioning the aggression of the Republic of South Africa against Angola thus trying to exert gross pressure on its government to make it accept the U.S. proposals on the Namibian settlement.

The awkward attempts of the White House to "link" the granting of independence to Namibia with the question of withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola cause particular criticism in Africa. The New York TIMES admitted that this matter was never among the most important problems at the seemingly endless talks that the Western five conduct. The "linkage" was advanced after the recent visit of the now U.S. Presidential Assistant for National Security W. Clark to Cape Town. He assured his racist friends in the Republic of South Africa that advancing the demand of withdrawal of Cubans, the demand that is obviously unacceptable for Angola, [word indistinct] of "five" will be opposing in every way the solution of the Namibian problem in accordance with Resolution 435 of the United Nations' Security Council.

Thus, just as in the Middle East, U.S. diplomacy at first replaces the United Nations' institutions with its self-styled "missions" and later, using these "missions" tries to frustrate the implementation of the decisions of the Security Council, to implement goals meeting Washington's hegemonistic policy.

Insisting that Cubans should leave the People's Republic of Angola before settlement in Namibia, Washington unwittingly reveals its intention to decide the Namibian problem in the neo-colonialist way, to preserve the conditions for continued use of the Namibian territory as a bridgehead for the terrorist actions against Angola and other progressive African countries. This shows the double dealing of the United States which is trying to use the promises of the Namibian settlement with the aim of imposing on Angola its interests that are at glaring contradictions to the genuine interests of that country, to the cause of peace in the entire South-African region.

TASS CITES AFRICAN COMMENT ON OAU MEETING

LD022122 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Lagos August 2 TASS -- The Nigerian Vanguard Party has strongly denounced the political and diplomatic manoeuvres of the West and certain African regimes aimed at boycotting the 19th session of the assembly of the OAU heads of state and government in Tripoli. An address sent by the Vanguard Party to Nigerian President Shehu Shagari strongly denounces the imperialist plan of subverting the all-African summit under the pretext that OAU has admitted the Sahara Arab Democratic Republic into its membership.

Neo-colonialist agents, the party stresses, are trying to exploit the "Sahara issue" to split up OAU, which is embracing anti-imperialist positions. The creation of military bases by the West in strategically sensitive areas of Africa, in particular in Somalia, support for the apartheid regime in South Africa and the activities of transnational corporations on the continent all graphically show that the imperialist forces would like to destroy OAU, created in accordance with the revolutionary ideals of Kwame Nkrumah and Jamal 'abd an-Nasir, and to enslave Africa for all times.

The Vangaurd Party, the address stresses, welcomes the decision of the Nigerian Government of the OAU member-countries in Tripoli. It calls upon the president of the republic to use all his influence to ensure that the work of the 19th session of the assembly of the OAU heads of state and government is a success. This is necessary to promote peace, security, progress and freedom on the African Continent.

Cotonou August 2 TASS -- The Organization of African Unity, the Benin governmental newspaper EHUZU writes, is now going through the most critical period of its history. We are not going to predict the disintegration of OAU, the newspaper states. It is perfectly clear to us, however, that the present-day situation in this continental organization is a consequence of the intrigues of the imperialist forces, which are trying in vain to convince the world that the Africans are politically immature and "unable" to manage their own affairs. It is high time for Africa to give a befitting rebuff to these imperialist intrigues.

ZIMBABWE PLANS TO AMEND 'LANCASTER CONSTITUTION'

LD021910 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 30 Aug 82

[From the "World Today" program, presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] Report from Zimbabwe. The republic's prime minister, Robert Mugabe, speaking in Parliament, said that the government and the people of Zimbabwe have firmly chosen the road of socialist orientation. We are sincerely convinced, he said, that capitalism is incompatible with concepts like humanism and social equality. He stated that the people of Zimbabwe still have considerable work to do to overcome exploitation.

The Government of Zimbabwe has announced its intention to amend the country's Constitution. The present Constitution is sometimes referred to as the "Lancaster Constitution," after the palace in London where the talks on the independence of Zimbabwe were conducted with the participation of the British Government and representatives of the former Rhodesian regime. A whole series of provisions to that Constitution were imposed by Britain as a precondition for granting power to the African majority. For instance, according to the Lancaster Constitution, 20 seats out of 100 in the parliament of independent Zimbabwe are automatically provided for White voters, though the Whites now constitute less then 3 percent of the population of the country. It is actually the remnants of the racist laws that provide greater political rights to the Whites. The White inhabitants also enjoy other privileges -- for instance, dual citizenship. Many of them are not only citizens of Zimbabwe, but also have either British or South African passports.

The republic's government is now planning to reduce the number of seats for Whites in Parliament and cancel the right to dual citizenship because such privileges, as Zimbabwe leaders have said, prevent the attainment of national unity.

BREZHNEV GREETS BURUNDI LEADER ON NATIONAL DAY

LD310058 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1950 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, president of the Republic of Burundi, in which he conveyed cordial congratulations to the friendly people of Burundi, who are travelling the road of social and economic progress, in connection with the country's national holiday, the 20th anniversary of its independence. In his reply, the president of Burundi expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES DELEGATION FROM CAPE VERDE

LD030948 Moscow in Portuguese to Africa 1830 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Vasiliy Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has received in Moscow a delegation of the People's National Assembly of the Republic of Cape Verde, now on an official visit to the USSR. The delegation is led by Carlos Dos Reis, chairman of the Standing Committee of the People's National Assembly on Constitutional and Judicial Affairs. During the meeting, both sides stressed the importance of eliminating the remnants of colonialism and racism in Africa, of strengthening unity and cooperation among African peoples and of promoting friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of Cape Verde.

Departure of Delegation

LD030824 Moscow TASS in English 0820 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 3 TASS -- The delegation of the National People's Assembly of the Republic of Cape Verde Islands, led by Carlos Dos Reis, chairman of the Standing Commission of the National People's Assembly for Constitutional and Juridical Matters, left Moscow today. The delegation has been in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

CPSU OBSERVES 21ST GUYANA PARTY CONGRESS

Delegation to Congress

LD291400 Moscow TASS in English 1356 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 29 TASS -- A CPSU delegation led by Pyotr Luchinskiy, deputy head of the Propaganda Department of the CPSU Central Committee, has left for Guyana today at the invitation of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana to attend the 21st party congress.

Central Committee Greetings

LD301522 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has sent warm fraternal greetings to the delegates of the 21st Congress of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana and has wished them success in their work at the congress. Soviet Communists, the greeting says, think highly of the consistent position of your party in matters of the unity of the international communist and workers movement on a Marxist-Leninist basis. The greeting stresses that for the success of the struggle against the policy of preparing for war, the arms race and the suppression of the peoples' rights to freedom and independent development, the unification of all antiwar, democratic and progressive forces in each country and in the international field is needed.

Friendship Society

LD021654 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0715 GMT 2 Aug 82

["At the 21st Congress of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana" -- TASS headline]

[Excerpts] Georgetown, 2 Aug (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Kanischev reports:

Delegates at the 21st Congress of the People's Progressive Party [PPP] of Guyana that is taking place here welcomed with great enthusiasm the greetings from the CPSU Central Committee, which were read by the head of the CPSU delegation, P.K. Luchinskiy, deputy chief of the Propaganda Department of the CPSU Central Committee. The CPSU representative handed over to the Presidium of the congress a gift from the CPSU Central Committee to the forum of Guyana Communists -- a picture with a view of the Moscow Kremlin.

The CPSU delegation, which is taking part in the work of the congress, met with activists of the Guyana-Soviet Friendship Society. The Guyanese friends told members of the Soviet delegation about their immediate plans, specifically about the program planned by the society for the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the USSR. The Guyana-Soviet Friendship Society plans to hold a festival of Soviet films, and to organize a number of exhibitions and lectures about the Soviet Union and meetings and gatherings of the Guyananese public.

ARMY PAPER ATTACKS U.S. ANTI-CUBAN PROVOCATIONS

PM021017 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Maj Gen (Reserve) I. Statsenko, member of the Central Board of the Soviet-Cuban Friendship Society: "Torch of Revolution"]

[Excerpts] Cuba is now a stable link in the socialist states' community. Led by the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC], their tested and true vanguard, the Cuban people are confidently building socialism in a complex atmosphere of U.S. imperialism's continuing and ever-increasing brazen and hostile actions. Close and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries is a very important factor in building a new life. Cuba is an active CEMA member.

The Cuban people are resolving great and important tasks in the Second 5-Year Plan whose main aims are the development of the country's economy, a further considerable increase in production and national income, the enhancement of the efficiency of the economy and the improvement of its structure with emphasis on the preferential development of the industrial sector. By the end of the 5-year plan, its share should be about 50 percent. It is planned to increase sugar production by 20-25 percent, electricity generation by 50 percent, as well as the production of nickel, mineral fertilizers and other types of industrial and agricultural output. The total volume of capital construction will increase considerably. Citrus production is to increase by 150 percent. The health and public education systems will be further developed.

The Cuban people are working with tremendous enthusiasm to fulfill these tasks. "Production and defense!" -- this is the Cuban working people's main slogan. The fulfillment of the plans outlined will be a mighty new step forward in further strengthening the country's economic and defense potential and in improving the people's social living conditions.

However, there exist forces striving to prevent the building of socialism in Cuba. U.S. reactionary circles are not ceasing their policy of provocation, blackmail, threats and pressure against socialist Cuba. The main aim of this campaign is to isolate Cuba and complicate the situation in the region in every way. The imperialist circles are toughening economic sanctions and carrying out an unprecedented buildup of their military presence. Successive provocative maneuvers and exercises are held in the immediate vicinity of Cuban shores. Other NATO countries in addition to the United States have taken part in them.

In response to the ever-increasing U.S. threats and "punitive actions," the Cuban people are fully resolved to implement the Second PCC Congress' decisions and achieve new successes in all spheres of life, relying on the broad and constantly increasing help of the socialist countries and, primarily, the Soviet Union.

Cuba is paying great attention to strenghtening its defense capability. Territorial formations of the people's home guard [opolcheniye] have been set up in the country and their task is to defend the country in conjunction with the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR].

Friendly ties are continuing to develop and strengthen between servicemen of the Soviet Union's Armed Forces and Cuba's FAR. The practice of constant reciprocal visits between military delegations to exchange experience on the organization of combat training and servicemen's ideological-political education has become firmly established. Scientific and technical cooperation and cultural ties are expanding. The joint space flight by an international crew comprising Yuriy Romanenko and Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez was a vivid page in the history of our friendship.

"Cuba is and will remain a friend of the Soviet Union and all the socialist states," said Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the republic's Councils of State and Ministers. "Cuba stands and will continue to stand on internationalist positions."

NICARAGUA ACCUSES U.S. OF SUBVERSIVE ACTIONS

LD030838 Moscow TASS in English 0744 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Managua August 3 TASS -- The Government of Nicaragua has declared the agreements between the private sector of the country and the Agency for International Development of the United States as null and void. The Reagan administration tried to use these agreements as a tool of financing Nicaraguan counterrevolution. The position of the revolutionary authorities of the republic has been set forth in a message sent to the agency by the International Fund for the Reconstruction of Nicaragua.

The United States administration, the message says, has taken a whole series of subversive actions against Nicaragua in the sphere of the economy. The United States renounced its financial commitments to the republic, banned the sale of grain to Nicaragua and seeks to prevent the granting of credits to Nicaragua by other states and international organizations.

The Reagan administration displayed utter indifference to the problems the Nicaraguan economy experiences as a result of the damage inflicted by the recent floods.

At the same time, the message syas, the White House decided to use the agreements with the private sector and the top church leadership of Nicaragua to transfer over five million dollars to them. Hearings on this question in the American Congress confiremd that Washington's actions had political purposes and were designed to destabilize people's power in the republic. The notorious agreements do not only accord with the requirements of the country [as received], the plans and policy of its leadership, but also are an attempt of discrimination against the revolutionary government of the republic.

Nicaragua, the message says, is willing to develop bilateral cooperation with the United States, however, on the condition that it will accord with the interests of all the people of the republic and be based on respect for its sovereignty and right to self-determination.

SALVADORAN SCORES U.S. LATIN AMERICAN POLICY

LD030844 Moscow TASS in English 0717 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Caracas August 3 TASS -- The Reagan administration seeks to strangle the Nicaraguan revolution and the national-liberation movement in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, Guillermo Manuel Ungo, the chairman of the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador, said in an interview granted to the correspondent of Venezuelan newspaper DIARIO DE CARACAS [title as received]. Part and parcel of the imperialist conspiracy, he said, are the present joint exercises of the Pentagon and the Honduran Army near the frontiers of Nicaragua, the unceasing armed provocations against Nicaragua staged by CIA mercenaries from amidst survivors of the beaten Somoza lackeys and the militarization of fascist regimes subservient to Washington.

Fanning tension the United States seeks to draw the Central American peoples into large-scale conflict.

The spokesman of the revolutionary forces of El Salvador urged the world public to frustrate the criminal schemes of United States imperialists.

SALVADORAN ARMY 'PUNITIVE OPERATION' FOILED

LD022224 Moscow TASS in English 2029 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] New York August 2 TASS -- The Salvadoran Army under the command of American "advisers" has launched a new punitive operation in the area of Guazapa volcano at a distance of 40 kilometres from the capital. According to reports from San Salvador, nearly fifteen hundred soldiers supported by heavy artillery and air force have been trying since morning yesterday to encircle guerrilla detachments operating around Guazapa. At night the slopes of the volcano were intensively shelled. In the morning artillery shelling was followed by attacks of the "Dragonfly" aircraft recently received by the puppet regime from the USA.

Meanwhile the last two and a half thousand punitive troops from the anti-guerrilla brigade "Atlacatl," which was formed and trained by the American "Green Berets," have been evacuated under cover of American helicopters from Usulutan Department in the south-east of the country. The several days old punitive operation in that area with the participation of at least 4,000 troops was foiled. The military have failed to achieve their aim of ousting the guerrillas and restoring control over roads. As army officers admitted, tens of soldiers have been put out of action in the course of the operation.

Over the past twenty-four hours the patriots launched a series of attacks against the enemy. The most successful action was the capture by the guerrillas of Ayagualo at a distance of 20 kilometres from San Salvador. The guerrillas held it for several hours.

According to the figures of the Salvadoran church, more than 80 persons fell victim of political violence last week.

Commenting on the situation in the country, the New York TIMES writes that the government is under full control of the army and the USA with Washington playing the main role. In the opinion of the newspaper the state is actually administered by U.S. Ambassador Deane Hinton. This is the opinion of representatives of various political groupings, the New York TIMES points out.

POST CITED ON OBSOLETE U.S. BOMBS FOR ARGENTINA

LD012030 Moscow TASS in English 1828 GMT 1 Aug 82

[Text] Washington August 1 TASS -- More than half the air bombs that were delivered by the United States to the Argentine Air Force proved to be obsolete and unfit for use against the navy of the British colonialists during the Falkland crisis. This was reported by the newspaper Washington POST which referred to the Pentagon's secret research. In most cases the bombs that were dropped on British ships simply did not explode. The newspaper writes that unexploded bombs were discovered in compartments of at least six British warships.

The Washington POST cites the pronouncement of one of British high-ranking military. He said that if all the bombs that hit targets exploded, he would recommend the withdrawal of the British naval squadron from the Falkland Islands.

According to the newspaper even the Pentagon officials admit that if the U.S. armaments were more reliable, the outcome of the military actions between Britain and Argentina could be different.

PRAVDA ON DEVELOPING SOVIET-BRAZILIAN TRADE TIES

PM301315 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jul 82 p 3

[TASS Report: "On Basis of Mutual Advantage"]

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 26 Jul -- The volume of trade between Brazil and the Soviet Union is steadily expanding and is to reach $1 billion this year. That means it will nearly double compared with last year, the Brazilian newspaper JORNAL DO BRASIL writes.

Literally all the Brazilian press is currently publishing items analyzing the state of and prospects for the further development of trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union. It unanimously notes that the USSR has a wide range of goods for export in which Brazil's business circles are displaying great interest. This refers first and foremost to modern industrial equipment, including powerful electric furnaces for the metallurgical industry, forge presses and compressors. Numerous manufacturing processes developed in the USSR have won worldwide recognition from scientific and technical specialists. The Brazilian side is prepared to acquire licenses for the introduction of these processes in its own rapidly developing industry.

At the same time, Brazil's exports are expanding and diversifying every year. They include new goods which could interest the Soviet customer.

The press gives a high assessment of the results of the first session of the Soviet-Brazilian Intergovernmental Commission on Trade, Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation which ended in Brasilia recently.

In the course of the talks between the Soviet delegation headed by A.N. Manzhulo, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade, and the Brazilian delegation headed by J.C. Baena Soares, general secretary of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, questions of further developing trade, economic, scientific and technical ties between the two countries were discussed, as well as questions of participation by Soviet organizations in the implementation of a number of projects which the Brazilian Government regards as being of great importance for the development of the national economy.

NEW AMBASSADOR APPOINTED TO SURINAME POST

PM290925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 82 p 6

[Unattributed "Chronicle"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Igor Dmitriyevich Bubnov USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Suriname.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Leonid Mikhailovich Romanov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Colombia, of his combined duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Suriname.

BRIEFS

COLOMBIA HYDROELECTRIC COOPERATION -- Bogota, 30 July (TASS) -- A signing ceremony was held in the Presidential Palace here between the USSR and Colombia of an agreement on the supply of Soviet hydroenergy equipment for the hydropower stations Urra 1 and Urra 2. Turbay Ayala, the president of Colombia, spoke at the signing ceremony, noting the importance of the agreement for the economic development of the country. He expressed the conviction that its implementation will serve to strengthen the links between the USSR and Colombia in the future. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1755 GMT 30 Jul 82 LD]

PRAVDA PUBLISHES EDITORIAL ON SOVIET PATRIOTISM

PM301439 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Soviet Patriot"]

[Text] The formation of the new man has been an outstanding result of the building and development of socialism in our country. Among the remarkable qualities inherent in him, patriotic ideas and feelings, motives and actions occupy a prominent place. "The Soviet man," the 26th CPSU Congress notes, "is a conscientious worker, a man of high political standard, a patriot and internationalist. He is formed by the party, the country's heroic history and our entire system. He lives the full life of a creator of the new world."

Many years' experience of the struggle for socialism and communism during which the noble countenance of the Soviet patriot has been formed convincingly confirms this conclusion. The USSR working people have displayed the greatest examples of heroism for the sake of the flowering of their motherland at all stages of our journey through history -- during the prewar 5-year plans, in the Great Patriotic War, and in the period of the country's postwar resurrection.

In our day too the creative force of Soviet patriotism plays an enormous, totally irreplaceable able role. As we advance toward communism, the party and people are faced with increasingly large-scale complex and innovatory tasks. Production efficiency and labor productivity must be enhanced, the economy must be made truly economical, all links of the agroindustrial complex must be raised to a new level in accordance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee's May (1982) plenum, and the people's life must be made even more prosperous, cultured and dignified. A high degree of organization and the cohesion of all society and the exertion and concentration of the people's spiritual forces are needed to fulfill the party's plans.

One important condition for our further successes is the mobilization of the Soviet people's patriotic feelings and the stepping up of communist education. "By its entire activity and purposeful ideological work," the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation says, "the party is educating the working people in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism and a proud sense of belonging to the single great Soviet motherland."

In performing this work the party organizations and all those who are involved in the business of communist education must remember that Soviet patriotism is a qualitatively new socio-ethical phenomonen. Soviet patriotism possesses unprecedented strength and intensiveness thanks to the fact that relations of exploitation, oppression and inequality have been abolished in our country and for the many millions-strong working masses their native land has ceased to be a bane. On the basis of new social relations, during the steady advance toward social equality, an unprecedented unity of the fundamental interests of society and the individual and the cohesion of the working people of all nations and ethnic groups of the USSR have taken shape. Confidence in the justice and real humanism of the new system is intensifying the Soviet people's patriotic aspirations.

The formation of the USSR -- the common fatherland of over 100 free and equal nations and ethnic groups -- was a great turning point in the history of mankind. Their all-around flowering and rapprochement resulted in the emergence of a historically new social and international community of people -- the united Soviet people. The Soviet person's love for the motherland is incompatible with inertia, national narrow-mindedness and national egotism, or with the obsolete, putrid little ideas of proleterian, socialist internationalism and the people's Leninist friendship. We are warmed and inspired by the sense of being involved in the historic destiny of the great multinational land of the soviets.

The patriotism of the new, Soviet type is distinguished by its clear, precise sociopolitical content. It is inextricably linked with communist ideological fiber and has nothing in common with a friability and an uncertainty of class-based positions.

It is no secret that an abstract, "nonclass," misunderstood patriotism is still frequently used in the world today by the bourgeoisie and the enemies of the working people for their own selfish purposes. Distorting the masses' natural patriotic feelings and implanting nationalism and chauvinism, they try to direct them against the fighters for social justice, freedom, democracy, peace and socialism.

Devotion to the ideals of communism is inherent in the Soviet person. He is characterized by the desire to make the country's life even more beautiful and the peoples' friendship even firmer, and to make our common advance toward communism even more confident and successful. A brilliant example of high political awareness and a profound understanding of the country's tasks was set by the workers and specialists of the enterprises and construction and planning organizations of Moscow, Leningrad, Donetsk, Kazan, Uzhgorod, Sumy, Novgorod and a number of other cities. They undertook to ensure the timely commissioning of the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline and to thwart the adventurist plans of the unbridled imperialist politicians who are hoping to harm our economic construction and the development of interantional economic ties by sabotaging equipment deliveries.

History has frequently shown that the Soviet person's patriotism is of the highest caliber. It is not restricted to verbal assurances of love but is expressed in deeds, actions and daily conscientious labor for the motherland and the people. "A sense of the motherland," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev writes in his "Reminiscences," "Is very strongly developed in us all. A fine feeling! And it is nurtured not only by contemplation of the beauty of our land, of course. We must take root in it, so to speak, and when a person has sweated on it, grown grain, established a city, built a new road or dug trenches on this land in defending it -- then he will thoroughly understand what the motherland is."

Being a true Soviet patriot means tirelessly safeguarding and augmenting the assets of the entire people and strengthening the pillars of the socialist way of life. That means respecting and loving the glorious history of one's people, being loyal to their revolutionary, combat and labor traditions and being prepared to defend the socialist fatherland. Being a patriot of the Soviet motherland means reverently safeguarding its honor, struggling boldly and resolutely against shortcomings and negative phenomena, and rebuffing slander against our system and our people. Being a patriot in our day means knowing how to put all the strength of your hands and intelligence, all the ardor of your heart into the great nationwide cause of communist building.

LATVIAN PARTY LEADER REFUTES WESTERN CRITICISM

LD300842 Moscow TASS in English 0812 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow, July 30 TASS -- During a historically short period of time Latvia, once a rightless adjunct of the capitalist world, has become a republic with a diversified economy whose achievements are known far beyond the Soviet Union. This was said by Avgust Voss, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia. He gave an interview in connection with Latvia's days now being held in Moscow in connection with the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR.

Western ideologists, wishing to emphasize the achievements of their countries, often use such mystic words as "miracle" or "economic miracle", Avgust Voss said. The path covered by our republic in developing all branches of its economy in just over forty years is equal to a whole century. In its present economic potential Latvia is equal to 46 Latvias of the last pre-war year. "We do not explain this by any miracles. All this is due to the life-giving force of socialism and of socialist internationalism, to dynamic progress in the conditions of a single political, economic and social complex of the USSR," Avgust Voss said.

I am speaking first of all of the beneficial process of drawing together of all nations and nationalities of the USSR, of the growing material and cultural potential of every republic and at the same time a maximum use of this potential for the harmonious development of the entire country. Equality breeds trust and trust breeds mutual understanding and still closer cooperation in all fields.

It is this unity, the selfless and generous assistance from all the Soviet people, above all the Russian people, that have helped our republic to build an advanced economy despite the fact that Latvia has almost no raw material resources of its own, Avgust Voss said. Latvia's face today is determined by such branches at the forward edge of scientific and technological progress as radio engineering, electronics, electrical engineering, chemical industry, instrument-making, transport and power-generating machinery and production of means of communication.

Latvia does not leave this assistance unanswered. Its electric and diesel trains, railway cars and radio goods, minibuses, telephone exchangers, furniture, textiles and other goods are well-known in all parts of the Soviet Union. Latvians will always take pride in the contribution they made to the building of the Kama autoworks, the Baykal-Amur railway line and other big projects.

The successes achieved in socialist construction, and the remarkable fruits of the Leninist nationalities policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state are resented by those who found it suitable at one time to have the Baltic region as a province of big capitalist powers, Avgust Voss said. They are now talking of the "plunder of Latvia's national wealth", about its "Russification" and about the "assimilation" of its culture. At the same time they say nothing about the fact that in old Latvia the bourgeoisie persecuted and disbanded trade union organizations, arrested the few workers-deputies of the Sejm in violation of their truncated Constitution and that after 1931 workers' societies were not allowed even to have amateur art soirees while nationalistic and fascist organizations were given every encouragement. Not a word was said about the poverty of tens of thousands of peasants who had little or no land, farm hands and mass unemployment in the cities.

They also gloss over the impressive achievements of present-day Latvia, Avgust Voss went on. The Academy of Sciences of Latvia and a national film industry were established in the post-war years and have now great achievements to their credit. Illiteracy and unemployment were fully eliminated. At present the republic holds a leading position in the world in the field of health services. We are rightly proud of the fact that the number of flats made available for occupancy in Latvia every year is equal to the housing built in the bourgeois republic throughout the twenty years of its existence. But what is most important is that the small Latvian people have an equal say and equal weight in decision-making on all major problems of the state on a par with all other peoples of the USSR. This is a manifestation of the actual sovereignty of the Latvian people and of the realization of their national aspirations, Avgust Voss said.

GEORGIAN CP PLENUM VIEWS ACHIEVEMENTS,TASKS

PM301407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jul 82 p 2

[Correspondent G. Lebanidze report: "Strength Through Friendship"]

[Text] Tbilisi -- "Act more boldly, work more persistently, enhance Soviet Georgia's prestige still further!" A CP Central Committee plenum of the Georgian Communist Party on 21 July keynoted by these instructions from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev addressed to the republic's communists. The plenum discussed the report of E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communists Party Central Committee entitled "The Georgian Communist Party's Tasks in Fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee Resolution on the Organizational and Political Work of the Georgian SSR's Party Organizations in Preparation for the 60th Anniversary of the USSR's Formation."

"The party Central Committee resolution," the speaker said, "was a document acting as a landmark for the republic, summoning us onward to new achievements and new successes. Now that the work of Georgia's party organization has received such a high rating, we must again demonstrate that our most significant and weighty achievement is the atmosphere of high exactingness and demandingness created in the republic in recent years and the constant lack of complacency with what has been achieved -- a sentiment that will continue to be ever-present in the communists.

Soviet Georgia is greeting the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation with remarkable new achievements. A great role in this has also been played by the work of fulfilling a number of CPSU Central Committee resolutions on Georgia's party organization and the tasks arising from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches at the Tbilisi celebrations. The practice of the comprehensive approach to the resolution of political, social and economic problems has asserted itself increasingly, party organizations' militancy has increased and an uncompromising struggle has been waged against protectionism, harmful traditions, private ownership tendencies and other deviations from the norms of the socialist way of life in the republic in recent years which helps to create a healthy moral-political climate in labor collectives and to develop the masses' initiative and activeness. Soviet Georgia's economic potential has strengthened and its contribution to the country's unified national economic complex has increased.

The volume of production has doubled in the past 10 years mainly by utilizing internal reserves. Average annual agricultural production increased by over 50 percent and in construction the volume of fixed capital investment nearly doubled. National income and global social product increased by 90 percent in comparison with 1971. Evidence of the republic's indisputable successes is provided by its ninth successive award of the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee.

The rapporteur, those who spoke in the debate -- B.V. Adleyba, first secretary of the Abkhazskiy party Obkom; D.D. Diasamidze, chairman of the Adzharskaya ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N.D. Rukhadze, first secretary of the Kuataisi party Gorkom; B.E. Saralidze, first secretary of Tbilisi's Leninskiy party Raykom; and others -- noted that the leading role in the achievement of all these successes belongs to the party organizations. They were difficult years. The republic was hit by successive natural clamaties -- unprecedented frosts, hail and heavy rains which caused flooding. The national economy suffered considerable damage. Up to 150,000 hectares of agricultural lands, including 70,000 hectares of vineyards, were damaged by the hail. There were difficulties in tea cultivation and stockraising. Considerable damage was caused to a number of industrial enterprises, too. Highways, bridges and apartment blocks were destroyed. But despite this, the industrial production plan for the current half year has been successfully fulfilled.

On no account must state targets and the fulfillment of socialist pledges be disrupted -- the activity of party, economic and soviet organs must be subordinated to this. Industry, the plenum indicated, has considerable potential for maintaining the pace assumed in the first 6 months. For this, new opportunities should be sought for increasing industrial output to approximately R200 million. Is such a task realistic? Yes, it is, the participants in the plenum replied.

The key to accelerating the rate of national economic growth is intensification. This presupposes a further strengthening of executive discipline. There are still many shortcomings, omissions and weaknesses here. According to the first 6-month results, the output shortfall of laggard enterprises totalled over R11 million. In some place targets for contracted deliveries were disrupted. The plenum pointed out that the republic's planned rate of growth of industrial production is approved at the beginning of the year and is not open to any downward revision. In this context sharp criticism was leveled at the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the Ministry of Rural Construction, the Ministry of Light Industry and a number of other departments, enterprises and associations which are striving to obtain reduced plan targets and ensure an "easy" life for themselves.

Major complaints were made against construction workers. Although their work improved somewhat recently, the 6-month plan was not fulfilled. Of 44 major projects nearing completion only 4 have actually been completed. The construction and installation work plan was 95 percent fulfilled. The plenum demanded that party organizations should focus manpower, equipment and materials on projects nearing completion and in housing construction.

Workers in agriculture and the republic's entire agroindustrial complex are facing a stern test. The main matter is to fulfill the Food Program approved by the CPSU Central Committee's May (1982) plenum. As early as this year new improvements must be achieved in the production of such valuable crops as citrus, tea and grapes. Despite the losses caused by the adverse climatic conditions, the Chay-Gruziya association, for example, could generate extra output worth over R96 million this year by paying special attention to its quality. There are also substantial reserves in the republic's stockraising and meat and dairy industries.

Mark the USSR's 60th anniversary with weighty labor victories -- mention of this was made by all the speakers including Hero of Socialist Labor A.I. Datashvili, leader of a team of fitter-assemblymen of Tbiltonnelstroy, N.A. Lakiya, chairman of the republic Committee of the Light and Textile Industry Workers' Trade Unions, Hero of Socialist Labor V.G. Meunargiya, foreman-machine operator of Zugdidskiy Rayon's Ingirskiy tea-growing sovkhoz, and others. Competition for a worthy greeting to the jubilee has assumed a truly nationwide character. Over 1 million of the republic's workers, kolkhoz members and employees, 40,000 teams, sections and shops and over 3,000 enterprises, organizations, kolkozes and sovkhozes are participating in it. The task is to give competition even greater specificity and purposefulness and to gear it to the attainment of high end results.

In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee resolution, much must be done to further improve party work. The militancy of primary party organizations has increased considerably in recent years, party committees have been consistantly pursuing a line of increasing the latter's prestige and developing their activeness and the right to monitor the activities of the administration has begun to be implemented more fully. Last year's republic meeting of primary party organization secretaries was a good school for the party aktiv. Many party, Soviet and economic leaders, including Central Committee bureau members, party obkom, gorkom and raykom secretaries, and leaders of the republic's ministries and departments, are propagandists in primary party organizations, deliver lectures and reports and participate in unified political days and sociopolitcal readings. Widespread use is made of communists' proposals in the formulation of resolutions and the preparation of major political events. The plenum demanded that the best things borne out by the practice of party work should be developed more actively and that shortcomings should be eliminated more rapidly.

The plenum noted that Georgia owes all its successes to the selfless fraternal assistance of the union republics, primarily the RSFSR. It is a very important task to improve working people's patriotic and international education and develop socialist democracy in all spheres of society's life. A coordinating council has been established under the Georgian Party Central Committee for further developing ties between nationalities and for working people's internationalist education. The Museum of the Friendship of the Peoples of the USSR, which enjoys popularity not only in the republic but beyond, has become an effective medium for international and military-patriotic education. The festivals of the friendship and fraternity of the peoples held in Tbilisi, Sukhumi, Batumi, Tskhinvali and other cities and regions are of a genuinely mass character. Of great significance is the preparation, launched in the republic, for the 200th anniversary of the signing of the Georgiyevskiy Treaty, the first manifesto of friendship and fraternity between the Russian and Georgian peoples. This was mentioned by author N.V. Dumbadze, by Ye.K. Kharadze, president of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences, and others.

The plenum paid great attention to the education of the younger generation in a spirit of political and labor activeness, profound patriotism, firm internationalist convictions and a readiness to devote all their efforts to the cause of the beloved motherland's prosperity and defense. Soviet Georgia's emissaries are undergoing a good schooling in Soviet patriotism and internationalism and political and labor tempering in the multinational collectives of the Baykal-Amur railroad, Tyumenskaya Oblast and Non-Chernozem Zone construction projects.

There was a detailed discussion about enhancing the family's role in molding young people and on stepping up parental responsibility. Great responsibilities are placed on residential district councils, parents' societies and coordinating commissions for family problems.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution rated highly the measures for the accelerated socio-economic and cultural development of the Abkhazskaya and Adzharskaya ASSR's and the Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast. The plenum pointed out that there must be a further intensification of ideological-educational work among different national groups and more attention to the further development of their culture.

The Georgian Party Central Committee plenum expressed the firm confidence that the communists and all the working people of the republic, inspired by the CPSU Central Committee's lofty evaluation of the activity of the Georgian SSR's party organizations and in response to the attention and concern of the party Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally will devote all their strength, knowledge and experience to further strengthening the motherland's might, will mark the USSR's 60th anniversary with new successes and will make a worthy contribution to implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the tasks of communist construction.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF KOLKHOZ FUNDS REPORTED

LD021546 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Summary] Sergey Zheleznyak reports good work by the people's control commissions in dealing with a case of misappropriation of kolkhoz building funds. In Kirovogradskaya Oblast the head of the Novoukrainka interfarm building organization, which forms part of 'oblmezhkolkhozstroy', used money from kolkhoz building funds to build a two-story, duplex house at a cost of R40,000 for the benefit of his daughters and the manager of the Novoukrainka department of the USSR Gos bank, as well as a cement-unloading point costing R24,000. The head bookkeeper of the organization connived by entering the unplanned projects in the plan and by helping to acquire bonus funds by dishonest means. The case came to light following a critical article in KIROVOGRADSKAYA PRAVDA, but the culprits were merely rebuked by 'oblmezhkolkhozstroy'. They were dismissed only after intervention by the people's control commission.

ALIYEV ATTENDS ORCHESTRA ANNIVERSARY CEREMONY

PM021159 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 27 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] For six decades now the Uzeir Gadzhibekov Azerbaijan State Symphony Orchestra has been popularizing the finest achievements of world, Russian and Azerbaijani symphonic music, and has been actively involved in the masses' aesthetic education.

A ceremony marking the orchestra's anniversary was held in Baku's V.I. Lenin palace the other evening.

The soiree was addressed by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party.

A speech about the orchestra was delivered by its leader, USSR people's artist Niyazi.

The orchestra was awarded a testimonial of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

BRIEFS

UZBEK POPULATION FIGURES -- the Uzbek Information Directorate has disclosed that the population of the Uzbek SSR now totals 16.8 million. About one-fifth of the population lives in Tashkentskaya Oblast, which is an industrial region. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 31 Jul 82 GF]

COMMENT ON FULFILLMENT OF PRODUCTION TARGETS

LD301800 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Summary] "The Soviet National Board of Statistics has published a survey of economic development in January to June. All 15 Soviet republics have slightly overreached production targets. Radio Moscow's Aleksandr Putko elaborates."

Cooperation among the republics has become so close and comprehensive that a single economic entity has emerged. "Combined, the Soviet republics account for 1/5 of the world's industrial production. Jointly they are tapping the principal resources of natural fuel and chemical raw materials in inaccessible areas of Siberia, the far east and the far north. Workers and experts from all Soviet republics have been expanding the country's main fuel and energy base in western Siberia. That base is already giving 1/2 the oil, with gas condensate, and almost 1/3 of the gas.

"The Soviet republics are pooling their efforts to establish a single energy system of 700 large electric power stations and a grid of high-voltage transmission lines. The system is almost complete."

The nation is now busy with the food structure. The demand for lower calorie but highly nutritious food remains greater than supply. The country has adopted a program to advance farming and step up production in all fields of agriculture, and the Soviet republics are already acting on it. The government is investing more in the farming sector, sending more machines to farms and improving the land.

"Whenever the government sets itself major economic and social tasks, it always takes account of the interests of the country as a whole and those of each republic. This is the reason why all Soviet republics keep advancing cooperation and this is the reason why they reached production targets in the first 6 months of the year."

MINISTER EVALUATES TRADE INDUSTRY IN RSFSR

LD301734 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Excerpts] An all-Russian conference on the trade industry's tasks emerging from the decisions of the May CPSU Central Committee plenum has taken place in Perm.

As was noted in the report by Vsevolod Pavlovich Shimanskiy, RSFSR minister of trade, the volume of agricultural produce purchased for cooperative trade shops is lagging behind present-day needs. It is necessary to more widely develop private subsidiary plots, to allow no losses or lower quality in livestock produce and to more actively make use of local food resources. In connection with this the trade industry's role is also growing.

[Begin Shimanskiy recording] The trade industry is the intermediary between industry and the purchasers. The success of the practical implementation of the Food Program depends to a great extent on how it delivers goods to the population. Much is being done in Perm to satisfy the needs of the population. Here development is taking place of the food industry and agriculture is working well, but the main thing is that trade organizations are also doing much to improve the delivery of goods from the production point to the consumer, to cut down on losses and to create better conditions for the storage of goods.

ALTERNATE ENERGY SOURCES, FUEL SUPPLIES EXAMINED

OW301212 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0702 GMT on 28 July televised its regularly scheduled installment of the "Life of Science" program. The opening scene showed a meeting of the USSR Academy of Sciences being addressed by its president, Anatoliy Petrovich Aleksandrov, on the topic of energy resources. He noted: "As you know, this session to a great extent is devoted to questions of energetics," and called for attention to this topic. Following his address, the program carried a narrator-read explanatory note stating that the European part of the USSR has 80 percent of the country's industrial potential but only 20 percent of its fuel and

power resources. The note pointed to the availability of combustible shale in the country's northwest, which specialists call "the sleeping giant".

Returning to the Academy of Sciences session, the camera showed the floor being given to Mikhail Adolfovich Starikovich, who delivered a report on the development of research in the field of the fuel and power complex and work on energy-conserving technology. Starikovich noted that more than 75 percent of the fuel and power economies of the USSR and the rest of the world were mainly established between 1950 and 1975, "during the era of cheap energy" when "cheap oil" was the leading energy source. He said that now and for the future the situation has changed due to the sharp increase in resource prices, and oil and its derivatives should be used only for transportation needs and as a raw material for chemical production. He added that "moreover, even in questions of chemical raw materials natural gas will play a considerably greater role in the future, as will probably the byproducts of solid fuel processing, particularly combustible shale."

Another explanatory note was then read which pointed out that combustible shale is not only a fuel resource, but also a valuable industrial raw material insofar as "it is potential oil." Starikovich was then shown continuing his report in which he also stressed that investments into developing alternate so-called free energy sources such as sunlight would require from 30 to 40 percent of the national income as compared to the 5 to 6 percent in the age of expensive energy and 3 to 4 percent in the former cheap energy period.

The program then cut to the Institute of Thermophysics and Electrophysics of the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences where Doctor of Technical Sciences L.E. Vayk was interviewed on the use of combustible shale as a fuel source, while the video showed electric power stations in Estonia which operate on this fuel. Senior scientific worker of this institute Kh. Z. Barabaner also commented on these power stations, noting their integration with the output of atomic power stations and the contribution of the power stations to agriculture.

The program then returned to Starikovich's report at the Academy of Sciences session, in which he said that republic and local scientific organizations must contribute to solving these problems now and in the future. Another explanatory note followed outlining the country's changing energy strategy as it enters the era of expensive energy. It said that oil will be replaced by atomic energy, natural gas, energy conserving technology and cheap regional reserves of raw materials. A map of the Baltic region shale deposits was shown as the narrator noted the difficulty and diversity of shale processing technologies and the need for comprehensive utilization of the ash byproducts. The video showed Aleksandrov and other scientists touring a shale processing plant in Estonia and cut back to the Academy of Sciences session where the floor had been given to Karl Karlovich Rebane, president of the Estonian Academy of Sciences, who spoke about "the complex use of combustible shale." He particularly noted the less concentrated nature of this fuel and the associated technological and environmental problems and added that 27 percent of shale in the USSR is processed for resin and gas, the remainder for electric power.

The program cut to an interview with K.E. Urov, deputy director of the Chemistry Institute of the Estonian Academy of Sciences, who outlined the properties of shale. Another explanatory note was read which noted Estonia's self-sufficiency in electrical power based on shale exploitation and added that the prime cost of 1 kilowatt-hour is only 0.7 kopeks. However, the result is up to 10 million tons of ash annually.

Atomic Power Stations

LD021536 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Summary] The construction of the Smolensk AES has entered the important stage before completion. Fuel has been fed to the reactor section. The first power set, which has a capacity of 1 million kilowatts, should start producing power within a month.

There are now 18 large atomic power stations being built in the Soviet Union. Each will be equipped with power sets with a capacity of 1 million or more kilowatts. Specialists have calculated that one such set makes possible an annual saving of not less than 2 million tons of oil.

Reserves of oil are gradually beginning to diminish. This does not mean that they will disappear tomorrow or the day after, but as Academician Aleksandrov has said, we will assess this situation in a realistic manner. Fuel resources are quickly exhausted. Oil must in the future be used as a chemical raw material and not as fuel.

But what should be used in its place? Coal can be used. However, this requires large capital investments. There is another and more effective way: Atomic energy can with full reliability provide mankind with fuel for many hundreds of years. Moreover, if the fast neutron process is set up on a mass scale and fast-breeder reactors are built, the problem of fuel is virtually removed from the agenda. And that is why in the USSR, in the current 5-year period, attention is focused on atomic power stations. The production of electricity at atomic power stations is planned to be increased by almost three times. The construction of new atomic power stations is developing in the central part of the country, along the Volga, and in the south where there are vitually no deposits of power-producing resources -- oil and coal -- and where many industrial enterprises are concentrated.

The builders and planners must play a large role in the implementation of the plan. In recent years much has been done to improve the plans for atomic power stations, to introduce new, progressive technical decisions. Their experience has made it possible to develop a unified plan for the power stations which makes it possible to introduce line production in construction. According to this plan, sets for eight atomic power stations are being built in the current 5-year-plan. Success in the construction of atomic power stations and their timely entry into service depends largely on a smooth, systematic supply of equipment to the plants. The Leningrad and Kharkov turbine builders are showing a good example. They are producing and supplying, strictly on time, highly important equipment for atomic power installations at the commissioning stage.

MINISTER WRITES ON ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT INDUSTRY

PM301005 [Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 30, July 1982, signed to press 19 July, carries on page 2 a 2,400-word EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA interview with A.I. Mayorets, USSR minister of the electrical equipment industry. The interview, entitled "By Intensifying Production," describes the electrical equipment industry's progress in meeting orders and in mechanizing agricultural production. Mayorets outlines the sector's measures to promote thrift and increase production, and asserts that "functional-cost analysis" has proved an effective method" of achieving savings and that teamwork has helped improve productivity.

BRIEFS

GAS PLAN FULLFILLMENT -- In the first 7 months of the year, the country's gas industry has produced 5.2 billion cubic meters of fuel and chemical raw materials above the plan. All gas-producing regions have contributed to this achievement but a particularly large addition was made by the Tyumenskaya and Orenburgskaya Oblast, Turkmen, Ukrainian and Uzbek gas fields. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 30 Jul 82 LD]

MINERAL FERTILIZER PLAN -- The mineral fertilizer industry has completed its plan for output of nitrogen and phosphorous fertilizers and has produced some 100,000 tons above plan. The target for output of plant protecting chemicals has also been exceeded: More than 8,000 tons of above-plan chemicals have been produced. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 30 Jul 82 LD]

OIL PLAN FULFILLMENT -- Ten oil-producing regions have completed their 7-month plans. Kuybyshevskaya Oblast is 2 days ahead of schedule, Checheno-Ingushskaya is 4 days and the southern Volga association almost 1 week ahead. The fields in western Kazakhstar on the Caspian coast are working considerably better this year. Because of the development of the deposit on Buzachi Peninsula, Mangyshlak is working more steadily and has produced over 50,000 tons of oil above plan this year. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 30 Jul 82 LD]

AGRICULTURE OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON FODDER WORK

LD300224 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Haymaking has been carried out by the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes on an area of almost 57 million hectares. These figures are from the USSR Central Statistical Administration.

Commenting on them, Eduard Viktorovich Bessarabov, deputy chief of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture's main directorate, noted that over the past few days there has been a marked increase in the pace of fodder preparation. Fine weather has created the conditions for this. The farms of Belorussia, Latvia and Estonia have been the most active in the preparation of hay and haylage; on many meadows in those republics a second mowing is already being carried out. Throughout the country, grasses are now being gathered from an average of 1 million hectares per day.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 1-2 AUG REPORTED

LD020204 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 1-2 August. Times of broadcast are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

1 August

Grain harvesting is almost completed in Kharkovskaya Oblast farms. Fourth-fifths of the total area has been resown and 1/2 of the grain has been threshed. Farmers have pleged to sell an additional 700 tons of grain to the state above the planned total. (0130 GMT)

Farms in Ochakovskiy Rayon of Nikolayevskaya Oblast have begun the above-plan delivery of grain. Gathering crops was completed and threshing grain crops is almost over. Already, 40,000 quintals of strong wheat have been received for storage. (1100 GMT)

Harvesting of corn has started in Turkmenia. Mariyskaya and Ashkhabadskaya Oblasts were the first to begin. Most farms are getting up to 70 quintals per hectare on their irrigated land. (1300 GMT)

The progress of the harvest in the western most oblast in the Non-Chernozem Zone is described by our Kaliningrad correspondent: It is raining in our part of the Non-Chernozem Zone, though the oblast is close to fulfillment of the plan for procurement of hay. The main difficulty now is the procurement of course fodder because hay must be dry when it is stored. Experiments and the practice of the leading farms suggest two possible ways of hay procurement during continuous rainfall. The first is well enough known: it is storage under cover with forced ventilation. The only trouble is, though, that there are not yet enough of these ventilators. The second way to procure hay during rainy weather is a new one: for the first time here they have used a roll-baler [rulonnyy press] made in Ryazan, fitting it with a dosing pump [nasos-dozator] which introduces a chemical preservative into most of the mass. An analysis has shown that this type of roll can be kept under an open sky until the spring; the hay does not lose its qualities. All this has been made possible by a simple attachment, the dosing device, made locally. Once again skilled people on the spot have made what the planning institutes and industry should have created. (1800 GMT)

2 August

In Saratovskaya Oblast, grain crops and pulses have been cut on 1.5 million hectares; 50 percent has been threshed. Good results are being obtained despite frequent rain. In Udmurtiya, winter rye has been cut on nearly 1/3 of the area. In Mordovia, rye, peas and barley are reaching reception points. Rain is making the work more difficult. (0600 GMT)

In the Ukraine, early grain crops and pulse crops have been threshed on 50 percent of the area. (0700 GMT)

Grain has been harvested on an area of 500,000 hectares in Bashkirskaya ASSR. That is 1/6 of the republic's grain crop area. (0900 GMT)

Winter grain has been cut on the first 100,000 hectares in Ryazanskaya Oblast. (1100 GMT)

More than 250,000 tons of hay have been procured in Khabarovskiy Kray. (1200 GMT)

A session of the collegium of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture today discussed the progress of the harvesting on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. It was noted that grain crops have not been cut on over 1/4 of all the sown area. At the present time, farms in the Baltic Republics have joined the harvest. In the center of the country the harvest frontier is now passing through Moscovskaya Oblast. It has begun earlier than usual in the Urals and Western Siberia. The present harvest is a complex one; specialists believe that the grain crops are undersized on 40 million hectares and have been flattened on 30 million hectares. (1500 GMT)

CZECH PAPER NOTES PRIVATE HUSBANDRY SUPPORT

AU301049 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Jul 82 p 6

[Vladimir Divis Moscow dispatch: "Assisting Large-Scale Production: Why the USSR Is Supporting the Development of Private Farmsteads"]

[Summary] In their letters, our readers are asking us why the USSR "places such emphasis on the development of private plots" and whether it "would not be far more effective to orient oneself toward developing large-scale production in collective farms."

We must realize that the promotion of private husbandry does not mean a return to private farming; no USSR citizen earns his living by tending small fields, poultry or cattle -- this is done by housewives and retired people, or by working people after work. The plot-tender is often not its owner and often fattens the cattle on contract for the kholkhoz or sovkhoz. This helps complement large-scale agricultural meat production and also saves building material: The premises where animals are fattened need not be extended if the pigs or cattle are distributed on contract among private farmsteads. The money thus saved can be used for building housing facilities for young experts.

A reader doubts whether a kolkhoz member can find an expansion of his private plot attractive. But he can: cooperation with a kolkhoz "above all commits the kolkhoz to deliver a certain amount of necessary fodder to the man and to help in producing it." On average, the man can earn R700-800 per bull; if he fattens four bulls per season, "he has earned half the money for a new car." Other Kolkhozes give a young couple two pigs to fatten, plus one ton of grain; later one pig is returned to the kolkhoz, the other is left to the family. A teacher's family is fattening geese; it takes about 70 days to get a 3.8 kg goose; the family's capacity is 1,000 geese annually. It is thus earning R1,700 in 2.5 months. In some districts of the USSR, a family may retain 15 percent of the poultry for its own use.

"It would be erroneous to regard the current individual, private farmsteads as a strenuous and ineffective small-scale production," because the plot-tenders are assisted by kolkhozes and sovkhozes, even in building small stables and in supplying manpower to care for the cattle and poultry during the plot-tender's absence (vacations and so forth).

"It is as the Soviet agricultural experts have repeatedly stressed: The assistance granted by kolkhozes and sovkhozes to individuals is of an almost key significance today. That is why it is also imperative to search for further forms of enhancing interest in this activity, which so far is not finding the full comprehension of leading officials in all collective farms."

All this could create the impression that the USSR is, as a reader from Prostejov writes, really giving priority to small-scale agricultural production of private plot-tenders. "Self-evidently, this is not so.

"In the foreseeable future, too, the main attention will concentrate above all on developing socialist large-scale production." Individual agricultural production will be "merely a suitable and desirable complement to collective farms." This should first help inaccessible small plots and meadows and kitchen leftovers to be used and should also help to make use of manpower reserves, which are short in agriculture.

So far private plots have been yielding about 20 percent of meat in the USSR, but the USSR wants the cooperation between plot-tenders and kolkhozes and sovkhozes to develop more speadily.

ALIYEV SPEAKS AT AZERBAIJAN CP POLITBURO MEETING

LD302248 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1950 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] The completion of socialist pledges on Azerbaijan farms has been checked by teams of cotton growers from Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan and Turkmenia. The results of the mutual checking were summarized at an extended session of the bureau of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee. At the session, Comrade Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party, delivered a speech.

IRRIGATION SYSTEM IN KIRGIZIYA DESCRIBED

LD300934 Moscow TASS in English 0802 GMT 30 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 30 TASS -- The coming into service of an automated intersigma irrigation complex, facilitating the cultivation of over 1,500 hectares of wasteland, is transforming the semidesert Issyk-Kul hollow in Kirgiziya, into a zone of guaranteed farming.

Forced irrigation is becoming a major feature of the Issyk-Kul region, where the filtering of sandy soils using conventional methods is largely ineffective because of difficult terrain. Under a comprehensive plan new automatic irrigation complexes to cover an area of over 30,000 hectares are to be established in the Issyk-Kul region.

KISELEV VISITS FARMS IN BRESTSKAYA OBLAST

LD030248 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] The harvesting of grain crops is underway at farms in Belorussia. The harvesting has been difficult in the south of the republic and the Brest wooded district. The grain crops have been ripening irregularly; ears have been weakened over a large area because of many July frosts. Part of the sowing area has been cut to haylage. Special attention is now being paid to harvesting grain crops in seed-breeding plots. Many farms are obtaining over 30 quintals of grain per hectare and, at the same time, are successfully carrying out fodder procurement.

Comrade Kiselev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, today visited farms in Brestskaya Oblast.

BRIEFS

UZBEK LAND RECLAMATION -- Land reclamation work in the desert regions of the Uzbek SSR continue at full swing. To date, over one million hectares of land there have been forested. Furthermore, water has been supplied to over 26 million hectares of land for irrigation. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 1 Aug 82 GF]

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS GREETS BIOPHYSICISTS

LD021700 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] The USSR Council of Ministers has sent greetings to the participants in the first all-union biophysical congress which opens tomorrow in Moscow. The greetings stress that the congress will be taking place under conditions when the country -- the entire Soviet people -- is concentrating efforts on the fulfillment of tasks posed by the 26th Congress of the CPSU and the May 1982 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

The results achieved by biophysicists are widely used in medicine, agriculture, industry, space research and environmental protection. We express the certainty, the greetings of the USSR Council of Ministers goes on, that biophysicists, fully aware of the consequences of the use of nuclear weapons, will make use of their knowledge and abilities in the interests of the salvation of peace-loving forces, in the struggle for averting the threat of nuclear war, for explaining the consistent peace-loving policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

Further Report

LD022314 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Excerpts] The greetings note the considerable successes achieved in the development of biophysics in the past few years in both basic and applied research. The biophysicists have achieved positive results in understanding the laws on the development of living nature.

The businesslike and creative discussion of topical problems of biophysics, the extending and deepening of scientific links between biophysicists from all the republics in our country, the greetings say, will encourage further scientific progress in the development of the national economy and in strengthening international scientific links. The USSR Council of Ministers wishes all participants in the first all-union congress of biophysics fruitful work.

BREZHNEV, OTHERS SIGN SPACE SCIENTIST'S OBITUARY

LD022030 Moscow TASS in English 1822 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow August 2 TASS -- Academician Nikolay Pilyugin, outstanding Soviet scientist and designer in the field of space rocket engineering, died today at the age of 74 after a grave illness.

"Nikolay Pilyugin was an outstanding designer, the founder of the control system of Soviet launch vehicles, space ships and interplanetary automatic stations. He worked for a long time together with Sergey Korolev brought up with numerous scientists and engineers, who work now at many research institutions and design bureaus," says the obituary signed by Leonid Brezhnev, Nikolay Tikhonov, other Soviet leaders, prominent figures in the field of science and technology.

Over the past twenty years Nikolay Pilyugin headed a big research institute. His great talent and knowledge in many fields of science and technology have enabled him to form a creative collective body successfully resolving the tasks set by the party and the government.

Nikolay Pilyugin was twice awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labour, the Lenin and state prizes of the USSR.

"The respectful memory of Nikolay Pilyugin -- a loyal son of the Communist Party and the Soviet people, an ardent patriot, who selflessly served his homeland, a prominent scientist and man will always live among our people," the obituary says.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA PUBLISHES MORE ON NAVY DAY

Ustinov Order

PM020839 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Jul 82 p 1

[Order No 185 of the USSR defense minister issued in Moscow on 25 July 1982]

[Text] Comrade sailors and soldiers, petty officers and sergeants!

Comrade ensigns and warrant officers!

Comrade officers, admirals and generals!

Comrade shipbuilders and ship repair workers!

Comrade workers in the defense industry!

Navy veterans!

Students at DOSAAF naval schools and young sailors!

Today our country and its Armed Forces triumphantly celebrate USSR Navy Day.

This year this holiday is being celebrated in the atmosphere of great labor and political activeness on the part of the working people and Army and Navy servicemen generated by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee's May (1982) plenum and preparation for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. The program outlined by the CPSU Congress for further improving the people's prosperity and strengthening the country's economic and defense might.

Closely rallied around their dear Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, naval personnel, like all Soviet servicemen, warmly support the wise domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government. Together with all servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces, Navy personnel are reliably defending the Soviet people's peaceful constructive labor and vigilantly standing guard over the USSR's state interests. Under the conditions of the sharply aggravated international atmosphere, when bellicose NATO circles headed by the United States are pursuing the arms race and seeking to change the prevailing balance of forces and achieve military superiority over the USSR and its allies, naval personnel, loyal to the heroic traditions of the Soviet people and their Armed Forces, are tirelessly enhancing their naval skill and are ready honorably to fulfill their patriotic and international duty.

I greet and congratulate you on your holiday -- USSR Navy Day!

I wish the personnel of the Navy new successes in combat and political training, the consolidation of discipline and organization and the improvement of naval training and military skill.

I wish the workers of the defense and shipbuilding industries new labor successes and achievements in creating modern ships and armaments for the Navy.

To mark USSR Navy Day I order that:

Today, 25 July, at 2200 hours local time, festive fireworks displays be held in the capital of our motherland, the hero-city of Moscow, in the capitals of the union republics, and in the hero-cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Sevastopol, Odessa, Novorossiysk, Kerch and Tula, the hero-fortress of Brest, and in the fleets and flotillas.

Long live our great motherland -- the USSR!
Long live the Soviet people and their valiant Navy!
Glory to the CPSU -- the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!
[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

Smirnov Article

PM020805 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by Flt Adm N. Smirnov, first deputy commander in chief of the Navy: "Ocean Watch"]

[Excerpts] Today is USSR Navy Day. This traditional holiday is celebrated by the servicemen of our Armed Forces and the entire people. The motherland wholeheartedly honors the military seamen, Navy veterans and all those who by their tireless labor create the Navy's might and combat glory and forge the defense might of the socialist fatherland.

Almost four decades have elapsed since the war, decades of peaceful life and communist creation. Much has changed over these years. It has been a period of great deeds and achievements by the party and people, the further all-around progress of Soviet society, the consolidation of our motherland's international positions and prestige, and the struggle for the conservation of peace on the earth.

However, the imperialists -- above all the United States and its NATO allies -- are constantly aggravating the international situation. The United States' adoption of the "new strategy" which sets the goal of attaining "full and undisputed military superiority" over the USSR is a concentrated expression of the aggressiveness of U.S. imperialism. The main gamble is on the accelerated arms race, including the naval arms race, on the preparation of both global and "limited" nuclear war, on first use of nuclear weapons, on dealing preventive nuclear strikes against the territory of the USSR and its allies. The military-political alliance taking shape between the United States, China and Japan on an anti-Soviet basis presents a serious danger.

Under these conditions, the Communist Party and the Soviet Government consider it to be their paramount task to strengthen the country's defense by every means and to enhance the Soviet people's vigilance and the combat readiness of our valiant armed forces.

Through the will of Lenin's party and the Soviet people's selfless labor, an ocean-going Navy capable of resolving strategic tasks has been created in our country.

The nuclear submarines -- the Navy's main strike force -- are the pride of Soviet shipbuilding. New opportunities for enhancing the Navy's combat might and mobility have been opened up by the modern naval missile-carrying and ASW aircraft. Our Navy now has giant ships such as the ASW cruisers Kiev and Minsk and the nuclear-powered missile cruise Kirov. They are fitted with sophisticated combat equipment and have excellent navigational qualities. At the first signal helicopters and aircraft lift off from the decks of the aircraft carriers. The marine infantry, renowned during the Great Patriotic War, has been restored on a new technical basis.

The Navy's main force consists in its people, boundlessly devoted to the party and government, ardent patriots and convinced internationalists always ready to fulfill their constitutional duty.

Our Navy worthily represents Soviet power on the expanses of the world's oceans. In contrast to the imperialist states' navies, it acts as the bearer of international ties and a guarantee of the consolidation of friendship and cooperation among the peace-loving peoples, and by its presence in various parts of the world restrains the imperialists' aggressive aspirations. Soviet naval personnel make their contribution to the consolidation of friendship among the peoples of different countries and continents. In recent years our ships have visited many ports in different countries. Thousands of Soviet naval personnel have gone ashore and have everywhere demonstrated the advantages of the Soviet way of life and our people's achievements in the economic, scientific, technical and cultural spheres and displayed deep respect for peoples' national customs and traditions.

The Navy is honorably fulfilling its task in further strengthening the defense alliance of the fraternal socialist community countries belonging to the Warsaw Pact. The ties of the allied navies are constantly developing. There is a broad exchange of experience of combat and political training and joint measures are carried out to rehearse the interaction between ships and naval subunits during exercises.

Many Soviet sailors are greeting Navy Day far from their home bases. On their holiday too they will be standing watch on all expanses of the ocean. Their hearts are boundlessly devoted to Lenin's party, to their people and to the cause of communism. Like all Soviet servicemen, naval personnel are always in a state of combat readiness, always on guard, always on the alert.

ALIYEV VISITS TRANSCAUCASUS BORDER DISTRICT POST

PM281531 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Jul 82 p 1

[Capt 2d Rank V. Makarov report: "Border Guards' Guest"]

[Text] The servicemen of the border guard detachment commanded by officer V. Chmykhaylo will remember the day for a long time. They were visited by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

Addressing a meeting of the personnel, Comrade G.A. Aliyev gave a high assessment of the border guards' service in protecting the state border and appealed to the servicemen to tirelessly raise their vigilance and combat readiness. Then he presented an inscribed submachinegun from automatic rifle designer M. Kalashnikov to the border guard detail's senior private first class, A. Kozlov, one of the best servicemen and secretary of the Komsomol committee of the Hero of the Soviet Union Petr Guzhvin border post. PFC Kozlov was awarded this honor for his participation in two arrests of border violators and for high indicators in socialist competition dedicated to the USSR's 60th anniversary.

Visiting the border detachment, Comrade G.A. Aliyev familiarized himself with the border servicemen's museum of combat glory. In a ceremonial atmosphere he presented party cards to young communists Ensign I. Sabziyev and PFC A. Ryabin.

During the visit to the border detachment, Comrade G.A. Aliyev started off a Komsomol youth relay run in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Border District.

Comrade G.A. Aliyev wished the border guards new successes in their training and service.